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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FOR THE
PERIOD JULY 1, 1975 TO JUNE 30, 1976



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

Governor James B. Edwards, *Ex officio*

Chairman, Mr. W. M. Cromley, Jr., 1976 Saluda

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Betty M. Condon, 1977 Mount Pleasant

Secretary, Mr. Clarence E. Watkins, 1981 Camden

Member, Mr. Charles C. Moore, 1980 Spartanburg

Member, Mr. E. N. Zeigler, 1978 Florence

Member, Mr. Norman Kirkland, 1979 Bamberg

DIRECTORY OF KEY ADMINISTRATORS *

Headquarters

Commissioner	William D. Leeke
Executive Assistant	Sterling W. Beckman
Administrative Assistant	Sandra Jeffcoat
Assistant for Special Projects	Joann B. Morton
Director, Division of Inspections	G. S. Friday
Public Information Director	Sam E. McCuen
Chief Investigator	Johnnie W. Dyer
Legal Advisor	Larry C. Batson
Director, Division of Inmate Relations	Janice M. Foy
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	James H. DuBose, Jr.
Director, Division of Correctional Industries—	
	Charles S. Chandler
Director, Division of Finance and Budget	E. Heyward Cooper
Director, Division of Personnel Administration—	
	James A. Wrenn, Jr.
Director, Division of Staff Development	W. T. Cave
Deputy Commissioner for Operations	Charles A. Leath
Director, Division of Classification	David L. Bartles
Director, Division of Regional Operations	Jesse W. Strickland
Director, Division of Construction and Engineering—	
	John L. Potts
Director, Division of Support Services	Fred W. Atkinson
Director, Division of OSHA/WC/ACE ** and Detention	
Inspection Services	James C. Willis, Jr.
Deputy Commissioner for Program Services	Paul I. Weldon
Director, Division of Educational Services—	
	J. Harvey DuBose, Sr.
Director, Division of Health Services	John P. Solomon
Director, Youthful Offender Division	David I. Morgan
Director, Division of Community Services	Thomas A. Wham
Director, Division of Treatment Services	Jerry L. Salisbury

* Although this report provides information pertaining to FY 1976, position titles and incumbents listed for Headquarters and Correctional Facilities are current as of July 1976.

** Occupational Safety and Health, Workmen's Compensation, and Allocation and Conservation of Energy.

Correctional Facilities

Non-Regionalized Institutions and Centers:

Central Correctional Institution, Warden Joe R. Martin
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden James L. Harvey
Lexington Correctional Center, Supervisor William Enfinger
MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Superintendent . L. J. Allen
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden . George N. Martin, III
Maximum Detention Retraining Center, Warden *—

Ken McKellar

North Sumter Correctional Center, Supervisor Horace Brown
Reception and Evaluation Center, Superintendent—

Edsel T. Taylor

Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden—

Jerald J. Thames

Women's Correctional Center, Warden Margaret A. Taylor

Appalachian Correctional Region:

Regional Administrator Charles A. Livesay

Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

Ronald L. Hamby

Cherokee Correctional Center, Supervisor . Victor T. Ellstrom

Duncan Correctional Center, Supervisor William C. Bryant

Givens Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—

John H. Carmichael, Jr.

Hillcrest Correctional Center, Coordinator of

Intake Services Frank Horton, Jr.

Intake Service Center, Coordinator of Intake Services—

Frank Horton, Jr.

Northside Correctional Center, Supervisor James R. Seay

Oaklawn Correctional Center, Superintendent—

Louis M. Mims, Jr.

Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

John Lark

Travelers Rest Correctional Center, Supervisor . Fred J. Smith

Midlands Correctional Region:

Regional Administrator Blake E. Taylor, Jr.

Aiken Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—

Ansel Moody, Jr.

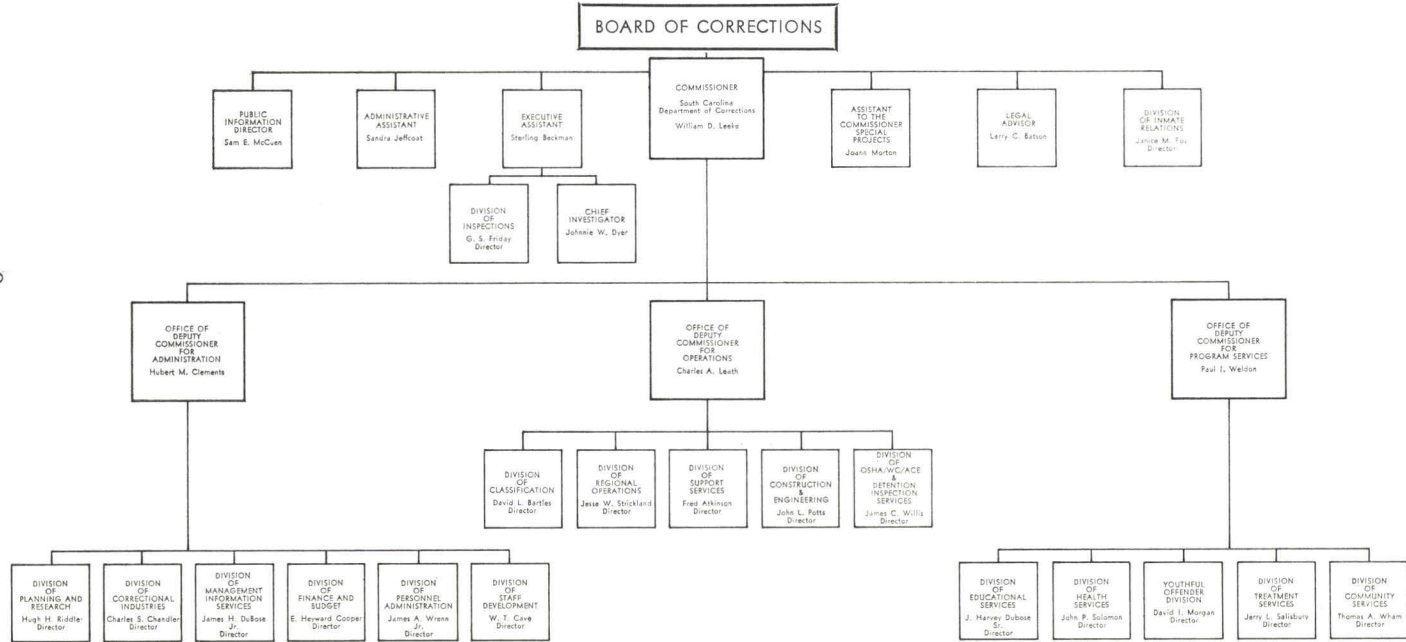
Campbell Pre-Release Center, Superintendent . W. F. Farrell

* Shortly after the end of the Fiscal Year, this facility was renamed Maximum Security Center.

FIGURE 1

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Organizational Structure



STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served. The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the

sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement.”

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: “Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department.”

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from autonomous county-operated prison systems to State administered institutions; from a single State penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State; from a punishment-oriented philosophy to a philosophy emphasizing humane treatment, rehabilitative services, and community-based correctional programs. During Fiscal Year (FY) 1976, the South Carolina Department of Corrections continued its efforts to upgrade and expand correctional services throughout the State based on this philosophy. The following summary of significant developments/events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Dual Prison System

Prior to 1866, persons sentenced to imprisonment by the courts of South Carolina were kept in jails maintained by the county in which they were convicted. As a humane alternative to the cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in 1866 the General Assembly passed an act to establish a State penitentiary and transfer the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State. The State Penitentiary, now known as the Central Correctional Institution (CCI), was completed and became operational in 1869. This single structure remained the State's entire correctional system until facilities at other locations were added several decades later.¹

¹ CCI has undergone considerable renovations over the last century and presently remains the major element in SCDC's network of 31 institutions and centers.

Although the Act of 1866 stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter economic reasons—mainly the counties' demand for labor for building and maintaining roads—prompted the reversal of this provision. The counties sought access to convict labor through several pieces of legislation enacted between 1885 and 1930. Thus, by 1930 county supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State, and the dual prison system in South Carolina was in full swing.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning State and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded and experienced changes which reflected the evolution of correctional philosophy from retribution and punishment to humane treatment and rehabilitation. Accomplishments of historical significance ranged from segregation of young boys from older prisoners in 1893 to the establishment of a chair factory as the first prison industry in 1917. As rehabilitation gained emphasis, many services and programs were opened to inmates. By the end of its first century in existence, the State system included in its operations recreation, religious services, basic educational and vocational schools, and provision for good behavior time reduction, etc.

Creation of SCDC

Despite the notable improvements in the State system, overcrowding and alleged mismanagement prevailed and, followed by a surge of public interest, the Legislature appointed a committee in 1959 to conduct an investigation of the situation. As a result of this investigation, the State correctional system was reorganized and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. This reorganization produced the most progressive decade in correctional reform in South Carolina, leading to improved treatment programs and a system of decentralization, but the autonomy of the State and local systems remained intact and the dual prison system in South Carolina continued.

Efforts to Regionalize and Eliminate the Dual Prison System

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems concerned the absence of adequate planning and programming, inefficiency of resource utilization, inequitable distribution of rehabilitative services, and security and administrative problems in the State institutions resulting from overcrowded conditions. There-

fore, system reform in the State's total adult correctional system was necessary, and it was during Fiscal Years 1973-1975 that significant progress was made toward system consolidation.

FY 1973-FY 1975 PROGRESS IN CONSOLIDATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ADULT CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

The major impetus for the consolidation of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) which recommended, basically, elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a system of regionalized, community-based corrections, administered by Regional Corrections Coordinating Offices (RCCO's) throughout the State, with the Department of Corrections responsible for offenders sentenced to 30 days or more. Although some specific recommendations were later modified, the overall concept of the Adult Corrections Study was adopted as policy by the South Carolina State Board of Corrections and steps were immediately taken to implement the concept of regionalization.

Pursuant to endorsement of the Adult Corrections Study, significant developments/events occurred between FY 1973 and FY 1975 leading to consolidation of the South Carolina adult corrections system. The primary activities during this period provide the background for the Department's activities in FY 1976 and are summarized below.²

Establishment of RCCO's—With funds provided by a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant, the Upper Savannah Planning District was established as a pilot Correctional Region to serve as a model for eventual regionalization of corrections throughout the State, and the first RCCO was established in Greenwood during FY 1974. At the beginning of FY 1975, the Appalachian Correctional Region became operational with the establishment of the second RCCO in Spartanburg to serve the six-county Appalachian Planning District.

Organizational Management Study—An organizational management study of the Department was conducted and recommendations were made for the optimum reorganization of SCDC to accommodate the regionalization of departmental operations. By the end of FY 1974, the Department adopted the recommended

² See SCDC Annual Reports for FY's 1974 and 1975 for details of these developments/events.

new organizational structure with minor modifications and steps toward reorganization were initiated.

Alignment of Planning Districts into Correctional Regions—One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization of adult corrections in South Carolina during FY 1975 was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into Correctional Regions. The Department proposed to regionalize initially by establishing four Correctional Regions: Appalachian, Upper Savannah, Midlands, and Coastal. The Department further proposed that when sufficient correctional facilities were developed in the Coastal Correctional Region to warrant two RCCO's, it would be divided into Upper Coastal and Lower Coastal Correctional Regions. Moreover, the Upper Savannah and Midlands Regions would later be consolidated into a single Midlands Correctional Region.

New Statutory Authority—By the close of FY 1974, the General Assembly had passed a statute placing all offenders receiving sentences in excess of three months in the custody of the Department and appropriated \$1.5 million to the Department to aid implementation.

Escalating Inmate Population—Between FY 1973 and FY 1975, the number of offenders under SCDC jurisdiction steadily increased, especially after the passage of SCDC's new statutory authority. The Department experienced a six percent increase in average daily population between FY 1973 and FY 1974. However, the greatest increase was during FY 1975 when SCDC experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the State correctional system. The number of inmates under the jurisdiction of the Department increased by 53 percent during the Fiscal Year, from 3,693 on June 30, 1974 to 5,658 (including 260 in designated facilities) on June 30, 1975. For the Fiscal Year, the average daily population was 4,618, a more than 30 percent increase in average daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 and the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history.

Surveys of County Prison Systems—During FY 1975, on-site surveys of the county prison systems remaining open at the time were conducted, and recommendations were made concerning the transfer of county inmates serving sentences in excess of three months to SCDC authority and the feasibility of SCDC assuming responsibility for the county facilities.

Development of Regional Master Plans—To ensure a smooth transition from the existing dual prison system to a consolidated

system comprised of four Correctional Regions administered by RCCO's, the Department developed Regional Master Plans to the year 1982 for the implementation of regionalized SCDC operations throughout the State.

County Prison Systems Closed—During Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974, three counties—Florence, Aiken and Spartanburg—closed their prison operations. By early FY 1975, ten additional counties, including all six in the Upper Savannah pilot region, terminated their prison operations and transferred eligible inmates to SCDC. By the close of FY 1975, a total of 18 counties had closed their prison systems.

Designation of County Facilities to House State Inmates—During FY 1975, as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions, the Department designated some county facilities to house SCDC inmates, as provided for in Section 14, Part II of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act. At the end of FY 1975, 19 county prison facilities and two county jails had been designated for this purpose.

Acquisition of County Facilities—As a result of the closure of prison operations, SCDC acquired four county prison facilities during FY 1974 and nine in FY 1975. These 13 facilities yielded a total gain of 626 design capacity spaces at the time of acquisition. Subsequent renovation of some to meet minimum standards and the closing of one reduced the total gain in bedspaces to 566. Acquisition of a portion of the Columbia City Jail through a two-year lease provided the Department with an additional 80 design capacity spaces.

Facility Expansion and Capital Improvement Plans—The escalating inmate population under the Department's jurisdiction resulted in overcrowded conditions throughout SCDC institutions, and the Department continually sought ways to expand bedspace. Among the alternatives employed by the Department to increase bedspace were maximizing use of existing facilities by double-decking, renovations, and realignment of space use; opening of new facilities; utilizing facilities turned over by the counties; and developing/ revising a five-year capital improvements plan. Through these means, the Department increased its design capacity of 2,976 at the end of FY 1973 to 3,354 at the end of FY 1974. During FY 1975, the Department netted 704 additional spaces, and although the resultant capacity of 4,058 on June 30, 1975 represented a 21 percent increase in design capacity spaces over the June 30, 1974

figure, its significance was diminished by the 53 percent increase in inmates under SCDC jurisdiction over the same time period. It was the Department's hope that, through the new facilities and renovations to existing facilities proposed by the capital improvements plan, the overcrowded and outdated CCI could be phased out. By the end of FY 1975, although the General Assembly had authorized the issuance of capital improvements bonds in the amount of \$37,500,000 for the five-year period FY 1975-FY 1979, the Department did not receive the funds nor the project initiation authority required to permit construction of the new facilities proposed by the plan.

In summary, while Fiscal Years 1973-1975 witnessed considerable progress toward consolidation of the adult corrections system in South Carolina, FY 1975 marked a unique period in the history of the Department. The dynamics of an inmate population increasing at unprecedented rates, the resultant and further deterioration in overcrowded situations, and a constant strain on financial resources highlighted the events of last Fiscal Year. At the end of FY 1975, the dimensions of these circumstances suggested that they would continue to dictate the direction of SCDC efforts in Fiscal Year 1976.

FY 1976—A YEAR OF CRISES

FY 1976 is, perhaps, best described as a year of crises as well as a year of determination to endure and overcome. While SCDC shared with other components of State government in the exigency of public finance, its experience is unique in that despite inadequate resources, it cannot limit the number of its clients; it must execute its statutory responsibility to provide food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all offenders sentenced to incarceration over three months, the number of which continued to rise at a remarkable rate. The FY 1976 population and financial crises were overcome by an all-out internal effort to economize—measures to reduce population, minimizing spending, freeze on personnel replacement and hiring, postponement of necessary and essential equipment and repairs—as well as through exploration of new revenues. Certain relief and support rendered the Department externally—exemption from the overall State budget cut, advice from the Governor's Corrections Review Committee, and the resources of a consultant firm to assess long term alternatives—also contributed significant easements from the crises, without which the maintenance of sound correctional operations would have been

in serious jeopardy. Despite the endurance of a difficult twelve-month period, at the close of FY 1976, SCDC does not foresee an immediate reversal of and/or complete relief from its present adverse situation, since essential expenditures that have been postponed cannot be eliminated, and the inmate population is expected to rise as crime increases and the trend toward more severe punishment of offenders continues.

POPULATION CRISIS

The dramatic inmate population increase experienced in FY 1975 continued in FY 1976. During FY 1975, the SCDC average daily population was 4,618, which was more than a 30 percent increase over the FY 1974 average, and the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction was 6,264, a 35.6 percent increase over the FY 1975 figure.

Besides managing a daily population 35.6 percent higher than that of FY 1975, SCDC also had to process a much larger flow of inmates during the Fiscal Year. The Reception and Evaluation (R & E) Center and regional Intake Service Centers processed 6,124 new admissions,³ a 24.9 percent increase over the 4,903 new admissions in FY 1975. Departures from SCDC also increased—from 3,946 in FY 1975 to 5,511 in FY 1976. However, although the FY 1976 departures were 39.7 percent higher than in FY 1975, they were far outnumbered by the total 6,766 inmates received⁴ during the Fiscal Year. Accordingly, there was a net gain of 1,255 inmates between the beginning and the end of FY 1976. On June 30, 1976, inmates under SCDC jurisdiction reached 6,912 which is 22.2 percent more than a year ago. Of these, 5,951 were housed in SCDC facilities, compared to 4,767 in SCDC facilities on June 30, 1975; therefore, SCDC facilities held 24.8 percent more inmates at the end of FY 1976 than when the Fiscal Year began.

As the SCDC inmate population climbed to all-time highs, the Department sought to ease the problems of the population crisis. While financial constraints, which will be discussed in detail in the following section, further aggravated the situation, overcrowding and other related problems resulting from the population crisis

³ Excludes safekeepers, hospital patients, and readmissions from escapes.

⁴ Includes safekeepers, hospital patients, and readmissions from escapes as well as new admissions.

were minimized through an increase in the number and use of designated facilities, expanding SCDC facilities to the extent possible, and facilitating inmate flow and easing administrative burdens through more effective regional operations. Progress in these areas is summarized below.

Increased Number and Use of Designated Facilities

While two counties (Kershaw and Orangeburg) closed their prison systems during FY 1976,⁵ no county facilities were acquired by the Department as a result of these closures. Therefore, SCDC sought to relieve overcrowded conditions by increasing the number of designated county facilities to which the Department could assign State inmates. Notable progress was made in this area during FY 1976 as the number of designated facilities more than doubled, from 21 at the end of FY 1975 to 47 by the close of FY 1976. The 26 additional facilities designated during the Fiscal Year included facilities in two counties (Abbeville and Allendale) which had previously been closed and/or had transferred to SCDC all inmates serving sentences of more than three months. The geographical distribution of the designated facilities also expanded, from 21 facilities in 21 counties in FY 1975 to 47 facilities in 35 counties in FY 1976. (See Appendix C, page 92.)

Besides increasing the actual number of designated facilities, SCDC also sought to maximize use of these facilities by assigning more State inmates to be housed in them. Comparative statistics from FY 1975 to FY 1976 illustrate the Department's successful efforts in this area. During the Fourth Quarter FY 1975 (the first quarter in which SCDC inmates were assigned to designated facilities) the average number of SCDC inmates housed in designated facilities was 144, while during Fourth Quarter FY 1976, the average was 674. On June 30, 1976, there were 758 SCDC inmates in designated facilities, compared to 260 on the same date a year ago. The average State inmate population in designated facilities for the entire Fiscal Year 1976 was 568.

Facility Expansion Efforts

During FY 1976, SCDC continued to try to relieve overcrowded conditions throughout its institutions/centers through constant efforts to acquire more bedspace. The seriousness of the popula-

⁵ See Appendix D, pages 93-94 for details on county closures as of June 30, 1976.

tion crisis experienced by the Department and the diligence of its efforts to expand its spatial capacity are illustrated by some of the unprecedented means adopted to find facilities that could be used to house inmates. County officials in all 46 counties in the State were contacted by letter to request their assistance in locating facilities which might be leased or rented to SCDC and converted to inmate housing. A classified ad was placed in the newspaper for abandoned buildings the Department might obtain to house between 50 and 300 inmates. The Department also considered the feasibility of moving wooden barracks from Fort Jackson to the Wateree River Correctional Institution for temporary housing and sought federal funds and the release of capital improvement bonds funds for the construction of pre-engineered facilities at the Wateree site. Such efforts, however, did not materialize in any feasible or desirable projects to increase bedspace.

Despite the Department's diligent efforts, SCDC netted only 263 additional bedspaces during FY 1976, increasing the total design capacity of the Department's institutions/centers from 4,058 as of June 30, 1975 to 4,321 as of June 30, 1976. The largest gain in bedspaces was accomplished through the lease of the abandoned Air Force base in Aiken, which provided SCDC 150 additional spaces for youthful offenders. This facility, which is now named Aiken Youth Correction Center, became operational in November 1975. The other gains in SCDC design capacity resulted from the opening of the new Campbell Pre-Release Center, which has 100 design capacity spaces compared to the 54 spaces at the old facility, and the completion of three new cottages (each designed to hold 24 inmates) at the Women's Correctional Center, which increased the Center's capacity from 96 to 168. While these gains totalled 268 new bedspaces, the design capacity of the Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center was reduced from 50 to 45 during Third Quarter FY 1976; thus, the net gain in design capacity was 263. The resultant total design capacity of 4,321 represents a six percent increase over the FY 1975 total of 4,058.

Regional Operations

While the Upper Savannah and Appalachian Correctional Regions were fully operational during FY 1976, the significant increase in admissions to SCDC and the average daily population of the Department made it essential that the Department accelerate its plans to establish the Midlands Correctional Region to facilitate the flow of offenders through the Department. Accordingly, the

Upper Savannah Region was phased into the larger Midlands Region effective January 2, 1976, and the RCCO was moved from Greenwood to Columbia at the site of the old Harbison Correctional Institution. Mr. Blake E. Taylor, Jr., who was Regional Administrator for the Upper Savannah Region, assumed the position of Regional Administrator for the Midlands Correctional Region.

The activation of the Midlands Region contributed towards easing the administrative and operational burdens on SCDC resulting from the tremendous influx of offenders into the Department during the Fiscal Year. When it was established, the Midlands RCCO became responsible for the intake processing of all offenders committed from the 14 counties comprising the Region, as well as for security, safety, support and treatment programs at seven facilities⁶ within the Region. Because of their proximity to the Midlands RCCO, two facilities outside the Region, the Aiken Youth Correction Center and Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center, were attached to the Midlands Region for administration and operations until the Lower Coastal Correctional Region is activated. Effective April 1, 1976, the Coastal Community Pre-Release Center and Palmer Pre-Release Center were also administratively attached to the Midlands Region until the Upper and Lower Coastal Correctional Regions are established.

Overcrowding Continues—SCDC's Population Crisis Among Worst in the Nation

While the developments described above represent efforts toward relieving the Department of Corrections from the population crisis and some progress in the regionalization of adult corrections in South Carolina, their impacts were diminished by the ever-increasing number of inmates under SCDC jurisdiction. While the increase in designated facilities provided some relief to overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions, the assignment of SCDC inmates to these facilities required considerable SCDC resources for record-keeping, processing and coordination with administrators of the facilities. Additionally, the six percent increase in SCDC total design capacity during FY 1976 appears negligible when compared with the 35.6 percent increase in average daily population for the same period.

⁶ They are Campbell Pre-Release Center, Catawba Community Pre-Release Center, Goodman Correctional Institution, Greenwood Correctional Center, Laurens Correctional Center, Walden Correctional Institution, and Watkins Pre-Release Center.

Despite the gains in SCDC design capacity spaces and additional designated county facilities, SCDC facilities remained overcrowded during the Fiscal Year. While 568 of the 6,264 inmates under SCDC jurisdiction during the Fiscal Year were housed in designated facilities, the other 5,696 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities which had a total design capacity of 4,321 as of June 30, 1976. Thus, the average occupancy rate of all SCDC institutions was 31.8 percent above design capacity. More specifically, out of the Department's 31 institutions and centers, 22 were more than 100 percent full, their average occupancy rates ranging from 101.2 to 193.3 percent of design capacity. Another five were over 90 percent full, while the remaining four had average daily occupancy rates of from 78.0 to 88.9 percent of design capacity. (See Table 1, pages 46-47.) Since these are average rates for the Fiscal Year, they do not reflect the periodic highs which demonstrate even worse conditions.

SCDC's continual sharp population increase and overcrowded conditions are not unique in the nation, though perhaps more intense than many of its counterparts. The results of a survey conducted in January 1976 by *Corrections Magazine*, a leading professional journal in the field of corrections, show that SCDC, along with the State system in Florida, experienced the second highest percentage increase in inmate population in the nation between January 1, 1975 and January 1, 1976. Between those two dates, the SCDC population jumped by 38 percent as compared with an 11 percent increase in the total U. S. incarcerated population in State and Federal prisons. The only state that "outdid" South Carolina was Wyoming, which had a much smaller population base; its inmate population of 222 on January 1, 1975 increased by 73 percent—to 384 on January 1, 1976.

Another nationwide survey, conducted in November 1975 by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, also confirmed SCDC's high ranking in inmate population increase. South Carolina's commitment rate (number of commitments per 100,000 residents) for Calendar Year (CY) 1974 and projected commitment rate for CY 1975 were 152.98 and 236.97, respectively; both rates ranked second in the nation, following that of North Carolina. South Carolina's actual commitment rate of 185.78 in 1975 was third highest in the nation, following North Carolina's rate of 237.99 and Georgia's rate of 209.52 per 100,000 residents.

To summarize, two national surveys demonstrate that SCDC is gaining inmates much faster than the national rate and that its commitment rate outranked all other states except two during CY 1975. SCDC statistics further illustrate the dimensions of the population crisis faced by the Department during FY 1976. The inevitable outcome of these circumstances was a financial crisis which demanded the concentrated efforts of all SCDC personnel to overcome.

FINANCIAL CRISIS

Just as SCDC's population increase in FY 1976 was a continuation of a trend already set in FY 1975, its FY 1976 financial crisis was an aftermath, aggravating as the Fiscal Year advanced with increasingly more inmates to house and feed. The grim fiscal outlook became apparent as the Fiscal Year began with a deficit of \$387,589 from FY 1975. SCDC had requested a deficiency appropriation of \$1,500,000 in FY 1975 to cover the extra expenditures incurred as a result of the inmate population increase; however, only \$1,000,000 was appropriated. Besides the \$387,589 unmet obligations, SCDC's FY 1976 appropriation was \$3.8 million less than the requested amount. With a swelling population, continually expanding resource requirements and a persistent inflationary trend, SCDC predicted, when the Fiscal Year began, that a deficiency of between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 might result over the FY 1976 twelve-month period.

The potential of a deficit of such proportions mandated immediate action in every aspect of operations. The State Budget and Control Board and the Legislature were periodically apprised of SCDC's fiscal difficulties and operational problems arising from population expansion. Supplemental deficiency appropriations were requested early in the Fiscal Year. In the meantime, during the entire twelve-month period, SCDC administrators and line staff alike were involved in a concerted effort to overcome the crisis. Zero-deficit strategies and contingency plans were developed and/or implemented. These actions, together with an exemption from the 8% FY 1976 budget cut required of State agencies, enabled SCDC to survive a difficult year without supplemental deficiency appropriations. Details of these financial developments are described below.

Task Force Sixteen

In June 1975, when it had already become apparent that financial difficulties would continue to beset SCDC, it was imperative that

departmental spending during FY 1976 be kept at the lowest practical level. Therefore, the sixteen division directors who are administratively responsible to the three Deputy Commissioners were appointed to serve as a task force to analyze the existing or proposed expenditures for the Fiscal Year and to bring the anticipated deficiency to the lowest possible level without jeopardizing either security or essential services. For two months this group of administrators, known as Task Force Sixteen and divided into five subcommittees, conducted detailed examinations of each of the sixteen divisions in terms of its functions, manpower requirements, staffing, operating budget, and measures that could increase efficiency and/or reduce expenditures. The findings were, in turn, examined by the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner.

The general conclusion from the Task Force Sixteen findings was that although some savings could be achieved, SCDC's existing organization and resources were at a level which had to be maintained in order to adequately perform its statutory duties. The majority of the recommended savings measures were implemented immediately, while some were postponed for future consideration because of cost and time constraints and other factors. Following are those recommendations that were implemented:

- (1) Transfer of personnel from less critical to more critical areas of operations;
- (2) Reduction in the number of personal vehicles assigned to individuals and establishment of a motor vehicle pool;
- (3) Reduction of travel by treatment staff;
- (4) Development of an active energy conservation program;
- (5) Postponement of new and replacement office equipment and vehicles;
- (6) Revision of food purchasing procedures to reduce or eliminate storage and avoid spoilage;
- (7) Elimination of a civilian clothing allowance for correctional officers in community centers;
- (8) Reduction of copying expenses; and
- (9) Survey of manpower requirements and status at all institutions and centers to identify possible personnel savings.

Other recommendations which would require further consideration included the possibility of establishing a central property warehouse to reduce the need for furniture and other property

purchases to a minimum; the initiation of an Incentive Awards Program to promote cost consciousness among employees; development of a new accounting system; and a study of SCDC agricultural operations.

Although no formal statistics were developed concerning the total long-term savings that would result from the Task Force Sixteen recommendations that were implemented, in November 1975 it was estimated that they had yielded around \$70,000 in tangible gains/savings alone since their implementation in August. While this amount was limited considering the enormous projected deficit, it symbolized a concerted and systematic approach to achieve economy within the Department. It also revealed that because of SCDC's population size as well as its budget composition (which, dictated by SCDC's statutory responsibilities⁷, consists largely of personnel and necessities), only drastic actions, including reductions in personnel or services, could substantially cut operating expenses. Some of these actions, which contributed to SCDC's survival in FY 1976, are described in subsequent paragraphs.

Institutional Manpower Survey

The Institutional Manpower Survey was an outgrowth of Task Force Sixteen which warrants further description. Whereas Task Force Sixteen had conducted an in-depth examination of each division, time requirements and the extent of details to be involved prevented in-depth scrutiny of operations at the institution/center level. Since salary and wages constituted the largest budget item, and the majority of SCDC personnel were employed at institutions and centers, it was felt that manpower and workload data should be collected from each operating facility in the Department; it was also felt that this effort would assist in extending the economizing effort to the line level. Accordingly, following recommendations by Task Force Sixteen, the Commissioner appointed a five-member team to conduct on-site appraisals of manpower requirements and manpower utilization at all SCDC facilities.

Appointed in August 1975, the Manpower Survey Team conducted on-site surveys at each facility, observing every post/assignment in operation, and interviewing every supervisor at his post/duty. The Survey Team analyzed the findings and completed its final report in November. Besides commenting on existing operations, the Survey Team also compared the existing staffing with its recom-

⁷ To provide security, housing, food and rehabilitation services.

mended minimum essential manpower level. While it found that nine out of the 29 institutions/centers surveyed could reduce their staffs by a number of employees varying from ½ to 10, for the remaining institutions/centers, the existing manpower was not adequate to perform the security and other functions at the minimum essential level. As an overall finding, SCDC's total personnel strength at the facility level was 40 short of the recommended minimum essential level, based on criteria developed and set forth in an LEAA Technical Assistance publication.⁸

Although both Task Force Sixteen and the Institutional Manpower Survey Team found that SCDC was operating at a level barely adequate to fulfill its statutory responsibilities, the enormous potential deficit could not be avoided unless immediate actions were taken to reduce expenditures. Accordingly, efforts were made in several areas early in and throughout the Fiscal Year through which considerable savings or reductions in expenditures were realized.

Cost-Saving Purchasing Alternatives

In order to reduce clothing and food-service related expenses, the SCDC Division of Support Services explored alternative purchasing practices. Through assistance from the U. S. Marshal's Office in South Carolina, SCDC was able to obtain military surplus at almost no cost except for transportation charges. From the Coastal Plains Regional Commission and the Army, surplus khaki clothes and combat boots were acquired for SCDC inmates. Without these, SCDC would have had to spend \$119,000. From the Navy, \$30,000 worth of winter uniforms, to be used for inmate winter wear, were acquired at no charge; from the same source, \$45,000 worth of white uniforms were acquired for inmates working in food service operations and medical service areas. In addition to the \$194,000 worth of clothing and footwear, other goods acquired from military or State surplus included kitchen equipment and utensils, office equipment and furniture, beds and vehicles. These items yielded an estimated minimum savings of approximately \$100,000. Thus, these economical purchasing practices had saved SCDC close to \$300,000. Besides impacting on FY 1976's expenses, it is projected that the supplies acquired will also continue to reduce clothing and equipment expenses in FY 1977.

⁸ *Ordering Time to Serve Prisoners, A Manual for the Planning and Administration of Work Release*, U. S. Department of Justice, June 1973.

Measures to Reduce Population

In order to curtail operating expenses, it is necessary to house and feed less inmates if possible. Since SCDC could not reject offenders sentenced to its jurisdiction, one alternative was to release early certain offenders whose presence in the community would not jeopardize public safety. The only group of inmates who were considered low risks and over whom SCDC had releasing authority was youthful offenders. In order to reduce SCDC's institutional population to further offset the budget deficit, the Youthful Offender Division introduced an accelerated early release policy in September 1975. By this policy, youthful offenders, except those who were convicted of multiple property offenses or crimes against persons, could be released from SCDC institutions to parole supervision after serving a minimum of 6-7 months. This was a three-month reduction from the minimum time of 9-10 months effective during the first three months of FY 1976.

The impacts of this accelerated early release policy during the 12-month period⁹ were reflected in the number of youthful offenders released, the time served in institutions of those released in the last nine months of the Fiscal Year, and SCDC's daily youthful offender population level. During FY 1976, SCDC released 1,108 youthful offenders from its institutions/centers. Without the accelerated early release practice initiated in September 1975, the number released would have been 770, or 338 less than the actual number. Of the 971 inmates released during the nine-month period September 1975 through June 1976, almost all had served three months less in SCDC facilities than they otherwise would have served without the accelerated early release policy. This amounted to \$978,282.50 savings to SCDC.¹⁰ On June 30, 1976, youthful offenders in SCDC's facilities totalled 650. If there had not been the early release policy, the youthful offender population count would have been 893. These figures demonstrate that had there not been early release of the youthful offender portion of the SCDC population, SCDC's population crisis and fiscal plight would have been even worse than it was.

⁹ Although the policy changes actually affected the last nine months of the Fiscal Year, the figures developed here pertain to a twelve-month period so as to be consistent with the time covered by this annual report.

¹⁰ This is derived by the following computation: SCDC's FY 1976 per inmate cost was \$4030, or \$1007.50 per inmate for three months ($\$1007.50 = \$4030/4$). 971 inmates would have cost SCDC \$978,282.50 ($\$978,282.50 = 971 \times \1007.50).

Freeze on Personnel and Equipment Replacement and Merit Increases

Besides pursuing economical means to acquire essential items, SCDC continued strict control of all purchases initiated at the end of FY 1975. Furthermore, in October 1975, a moratorium was placed on all but emergency expenditures. Besides strictly limiting maintenance, repairs and equipment/supply purchases, all personnel hiring, promotions and reclassifications were frozen. In addition, in November 1975, a follow-up measure placed a limit of 5% on all merit increases for a period of 12 months. A reduction in the number of employees, as a last resort, was also considered when SCDC was still confronting the likelihood of a further 8% budget cut required of State agencies. This contingency move, which would have curtailed SCDC's operational level considerably if implemented, became unnecessary only after the State Budget and Control Board granted SCDC an exemption.

Exploration of Additional Revenues

During the Fiscal Year, SCDC not only strove to reduce expenses, but also explored new sources of revenues to maintain its operations and possibly increase its services. One measure to increase operational funds was increasing the daily reimbursements to SCDC by work release inmates from \$4 to \$5, thereby yielding an approximate additional revenue of about \$400 a day. Since this measure became effective at the beginning of August 1975, it yielded SCDC approximately \$120,000 during the last ten months of FY 1976.

Exploration of federal funds has been SCDC's continual effort, but the need was particularly urgent in FY 1976. In order to open Aiken Youth Correction Center, SCDC successfully sought LEAA funds. In the program services front, SCDC, for the first time and as one of the very few correctional agencies in the nation, obtained a share of federal funds made available under Title XX of the Social Security Act. For the period October 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976, SCDC was granted \$481,087 to provide group counseling sessions, half-way house placement and proper institutional care and services for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped inmates.¹¹ Besides Title XX, SCDC also utilized Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds as an addi-

¹¹ These programs are described on pages 32 and 54-55.

tional resource to maintain its staff level and to fill some security and health service positions. Had there not been new sources of revenues, either SCDC's enormous potential deficit in FY 1976 would have become reality, or SCDC's level of operations would have been further and severely reduced.

LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO SCDC CRISES

Although the accumulated effects of the aforementioned economizing measures contributed significantly to the immediate concern of overcoming a potential and enormous budget deficit, it was apparent that the population and financial crises of FY 1976 would also have long-term impacts on the Department's capital improvement plans and construction requirements in the future. While SCDC managed to increase its bedspace during the Fiscal Year,¹² a soaring population mandated additional accommodations through new correctional facility construction or utilization of other buildings for correctional use. An expanded offender population and the associated surging costs also focused attention on the need for reassessing criminal justice/correctional policies and system developments, and in November 1975, the Governor appointed a five-member Review Committee to examine SCDC's crises and to recommend solutions.

Governor's Corrections Review Committee

The Committee, consisting of representatives from the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and the State and Budget and Control Board, collected SCDC fiscal and operational data, observed its operations, and interviewed departmental staff. The review was completed in January 1976, and the Committee's findings further reinforced SCDC's report of its population and financial crises—the inmate population was growing rapidly and SCDC was in dire need of capital improvement funds for additional facilities and increased operating funds.

In addition to the general conclusion, objectively affirming SCDC's problems, the Review Committee also presented specific recommendations for long-term solutions. Among these were the development of a new comprehensive capital improvements plan; revision of existing fiscal procedures to improve budget management; restructuring of budget development and management proc-

¹² See pages 18-19 for description of these efforts.

esses; development of an inmate earning plan; and an examination of SCDC industries and farm operations.

A New Comprehensive Ten-Year Capital Improvements Plan

Perhaps the recommendation that would have the most far-reaching impact ultimately was the need to revise SCDC's existing capital improvements plan for regionalization and phasing out CCI. Despite continual revisions to reflect rising costs, critical needs, and changing circumstances and priorities, the plan was outdated by the tremendous rate of population increase, and the inevitable reality that CCI could not be phased out for at least seven to ten years, and without a substantial new bond issue. Because the scope and complexity involved in developing a new comprehensive ten-year capital improvements plan would require considerable manpower, surpassing SCDC's available resources, it was further recommended that external consultants should be contracted for the purpose.

Accordingly, funds were made available from the Office of Criminal Justice Programs to contract a consultant firm to develop a new comprehensive ten-year capital improvements plan for SCDC. Following the request for proposal and assessment procedures, a selection committee, consisting of the Executive Director of OCJP and key SCDC staff members, awarded a \$78,412 contract in April 1976 to Stephen Carter and Associates of Columbia, South Carolina, and Summers and Gardner of Orangeburg, South Carolina. The consultants were to complete the following in a six-month period:

(1) Evaluation of regionalization to assess its current status and developments, future implications, the desirability of regionalization, and alternatives; and

(2) Development of a new Ten-Year Capital Improvements Plan to:

- a. establish criteria for determining design and maximum safe operating capacities for future construction,
- b. ascertain cost effectiveness of all owned/leased facilities and establish priorities for phasing out those not cost effective,
- c. develop a ten-year plan and priorities for new construction which would meet the needs of expected population increases,

- d. develop a *Design Guidelines Manual* graphically illustrating typical facility components and sizes, and
- e. establish staffing and operating costs for each facility.

By the end of FY 1976, the consultant's study was progressing satisfactorily, with frequent interaction among the consultants, SCDC staff, and a few staff members of the General Assembly.

Fiscal Reform

To implement the Review Committee's recommendation concerning improved budgetary and fiscal management procedures, the Fiscal Policies and Procedures Committee was established by the Commissioner in February 1976. This Committee, after examining SCDC's current budgetary process, developed a decentralized budget development and management process in March 1976. The new process provided each administrative and operational unit in SCDC with greater responsibility for setting individual priorities, as well as accountability for spending. The process developed was formally described in the form of policies and procedures incorporated in the *SCDC Policies and Procedures Manual*. In April 1976, these were utilized as guidelines for developing the agency's FY 1978 budget.

Besides developing fiscal policies and procedures, the committee also, based on input from all components of the department, developed SCDC's mission and overall goals and objectives for FY 1978 to facilitate management and evaluation, and to guide a concerted effort to perform SCDC's statutory responsibilities.

In summary, despite the enormous projected deficit which was so imminent when the Fiscal Year began, SCDC managed to endure and overcome its difficulties through an early and continuing all-out effort to develop short-term and long-range solutions, including assumption of extra workload by SCDC personnel and innovative exploration of resources. While the threat of another possible crisis in FY 1977 was not removed, at a minimum, legislative and executive concern was stimulated so that long-term requirements were being considered.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN FY 1976

While the endurance of both the population and financial crises could be considered the predominant achievement in FY 1976, several significant programmatic developments also took place dur-

ing the twelve-month period. These were highlighted by the following:

Equal Employment

During FY 1976, SCDC continued its efforts to recruit minorities on its staff. While its staff was 70% white and 30% non-white when 1976 began, its race distribution when the Fiscal Year ended was 67% white and 33% non-white. The number and percentage of female employees also increased from 228 to 271 and from 15% to 18%, respectively.

Furthermore, in anticipation of expected trends as well as federal requirements concerning women offenders and/or employment of women in the criminal justice system, SCDC appointed an internal task force to study the status, role, function and future of female employees and/or female offenders within the agency in relation to the Civil Rights Act, Equal Employment Act, recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and other laws/standards which might affect such persons. Since this task force, appointed in July 1975, consisted of SCDC employees participating on a part-time basis in addition to their normal work load, a final report had not been completed by the end of the Fiscal Year.

Recidivism Study, A Step Towards Evaluation

To anticipate federal requirements and in accordance with the recommendations of the National Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, SCDC also completed a study to determine the recidivism rate of its CY 1972 releasees. Adhering to the Commission's recommendations as closely as possible, SCDC defined a recidivist as a releasee who subsequently returned to SCDC within three years for violation of probation/parole or for conviction of a new crime. Under these criteria, through an extensive records search, 18.9% of the 1972 releasees were identified as recidivists. This recidivism study of CY 1972 releasees not only satisfied a federal requirement, but also marked the initial step in quantifying/evaluating one aspect of SCDC's performance. Similar follow-up of each year's releasees after CY 1972 will be conducted.

Economic Development Pilot Program

Following the philosophy of reducing incarceration costs and letting inmates pay for their crimes, the Economic Development

Pilot Program was implemented during the Fiscal Year as a result of the Correctional Industries Feasibility Study. With one of its objectives being the exploration of possible corrections-private business/industry partnership in developing prison industries or job placements, thereby providing inmates with employment and resources for restitution, the Study recommended that a pilot program be implemented to establish credibility and exemplify the concept. Accordingly, Daniel Construction Company was contracted as a pilot partner, agreeing to hire 50 inmates who met SCDC work release criteria, placing them in positions that matched their skills and abilities. To establish the credibility of this pilot program, activities and results will be documented, analyzed and evaluated by a review committee. It is hoped that the success of this effort will lead to an economic development division in SCDC to obtain commitments from other industries to provide additional job opportunities or partnerships.¹³

Title XX Programs

As alluded to in the description of SCDC's efforts to secure additional revenues,¹⁴ for the first time SCDC was able to utilize funds available under the Social Security Act during the Fiscal Year. This new source of funds—Title XX—enabled SCDC to initiate several new programs, including:

- (1) Community Transitional Services, providing halfway house placement in conjunction with the Alston Wilkes Society;
- (2) Therapeutic Counseling Services, available to inmates in SCDC's regional facilities;
- (3) Residential mental health program for mentally disturbed inmates, providing them with structured residential therapy;
- (4) Therapeutic and rehabilitative services for physically handicapped inmates; and
- (5) Special Learning Unit for mentally retarded inmates.

The new programs¹⁵ filled a persistent gap in SCDC's service delivery system and were expected to continue as Title XX funds would be pursued on an ongoing basis.

¹³ Further details on this program described on pages 37-38.

¹⁴ See page 27.

¹⁵ Described in greater details on pages 54-55.

Corrections Information System

As the numbers of inmates and programs increase, the need for advanced computer technology in developing a comprehensive management information system increases. During FY 1976, SCDC was able to complete Phase I of its new Corrections Information System (CIS) development. Computer terminals were installed in key locations such as the R & E Center, Intake Service Centers and the Records Office, and others will be installed in the near future. Simultaneously, SCDC staff were provided orientation on the use and capability of the new system which will ultimately replace the old and very limited system now in use. The new system, besides broadening SCDC's capability in tracking inmate and management information more efficiently and effectively, will also provide the necessary linkage with federal and state criminal justice information systems.¹⁶

To conclude, FY 1976 was an eventful year, although crises captured the greatest attention from both employees and the public. Despite the negative aspects of overcrowded facilities and a potential budget deficit, positive outcomes were realized as the agency achieved economy and endured the year with no major incidents, and the interests of the executive and legislative branches of State government and the public were stimulated and focused on corrections' long-term requirements. While the long-term impacts of the developments of FY 1976 remain to be seen, the Fiscal Year was concluded with the emergence of improved fiscal policies and procedures; pursuit of economical purchasing practices; initiation of partnership with private enterprise in industrial production; provision of specialized services to treat unique client groups; and implementation of the first phase of a new Corrections Information System. Equally as important, if not more important, an all-out effort was made to explore innovative alternatives to reduce the institutional population—and, at the same time, save the taxpayers money—without jeopardizing public safety.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Besides legislation affecting all State agencies and employees in general, legislative acts passed during FY 1976 that impact di-

¹⁶ Greater details on the CIS are described on pages 42-43.

rectly on the South Carolina Department of Corrections or the offender population specifically were as follows:

(R706, S827)

Part I of the Act amends Act No. 1377 of 1968, authorizing the issuance of capital improvement bonds. Among other agencies, the Department of Corrections was authorized to proceed with projects for which funding had previously been authorized. The Act provides for the release of \$20,617,134 in capital improvement bonds for new and expanded facilities provided that the funds are expended on projects as approved by the State Budget and Control Board. The bonds authorized by the Act may be issued at any time prior to June 30, 1978 in series determined by the State Budget and Control Board. This Act was approved May 25, 1976.

(R752, H3598)

This Act, signed on June 10, 1976, provides that no part of a sentence for crimes involving the unlawful taking or receiving of or malicious injury to property may be suspended unless restitution is made. Under the provisions of the Act, if the judge sentences a person to less than the maximum sentence prescribed by law, a portion of the sentence may be suspended and the defendant placed on probation, provided he makes restitution to the victim in an amount equal to the monetary loss sustained by the victim as determined by the judge. The Act further provides that if the defendant fails to make restitution in accordance with the terms prescribed by the judge, the suspension will be revoked and the defendant will serve the original sentence.

(R670, S636)

This Act, signed on May 25, 1976, further amends Act 330 of 1965, as amended, relating to pistols, so as to change the penalty for unlawfully carrying a pistol. The Act provides that any person violating Section 3 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

ORGANIZATION, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Organizational units of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and their functions and programs are described in this

section. The 31 facilities of the Department are listed under the Division of Regional Operations which has overall responsibility for them.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

The Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections has the overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and insuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. While three Deputy Commissioners are in charge of three major functions—Administration, Operations and Program Services—the Commissioner immediately supervises such functions as public information and legal matters pertaining to the agency.

During FY 1976, the *Public Information* office continued its concerted effort to focus the public's attention on the inherent problems of overcrowdedness in the South Carolina Department of Corrections. The informed media played an important role in bringing SCDC's population and financial crises into the public eye. The crises involving overcrowded and austere conditions also led to a rise in lawsuits against SCDC. During FY 1976, the *Legal Advisor's* office handled 73 court litigations.

Three program functions which also are directly overseen by the Commissioner are the Division of Inmate Relations, the Division of Inspections and Special Projects.

Division of Inmate Relations—This Division provides a mechanism through which potential or actual inequities within the State's correctional system can be prevented or constructively resolved. It is an integral part of the total administrative process of SCDC and its function is to insure that this administrative process is viable, effective and just to all. Additionally, the Division renders assistance in several related areas on a day-to-day basis, and it provides representation for inmates who appear before institutional adjustment committees. This Division filled its vacancy for a director during FY 1976 by hiring a woman administrator. The program has been restructured and some additional full-time staff positions have been implemented.

Division of Inspections—This Division was established as a result of an Act passed in 1967 which provides for the inspection of every penal facility in all 46 counties of the State at least once a year. In 1970, an Amendment to this Act provided procedures for the enforcement of minimum standards. If a jail or prison

does not maintain minimum standards, the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections has the authority to advise improvement and ultimately close the prison or jail if unsatisfactory conditions persist.

During the Fiscal Year, the Division of Inspections underwent some changes in structure and function. This Division's responsibility for inspecting State adult correctional facilities (with the exception of Central Correctional Institution) was transferred to the Division of OSHA/WC/ACE * and Detention Inspection Services, enabling the Division of Inspections to increase SCDC's contacts with each local facility by visiting at a minimum of three-month intervals instead of the original requirement of once a year. Besides the local adult facilities, this Division also maintains responsibility for inspecting Division of Youth Services' facilities.

To further maintain desirable standards of local prison/jail operations, this Division also conducts a training program for jailers of the local facilities. Two training officers are assigned to the Division of Inspections who, with assistance from the Criminal Justice Academy, instruct those jailers in basic training leading to certification. In addition, by virtue of the established, ongoing working relationship of the Division of Inspections with local administrators, this Division maintained an accelerated public relations program with local governments in order to promote the harmony and coordination with the counties necessary in the process of prison closures and/or designations.

Special Projects—The position of Assistant to the Commissioner for Special Projects, newly established in FY 1976, is responsible for coordinating the volunteer and internship programs within the Department, as well as supporting the Commissioner in fulfilling any special project requirements that may evolve. The Assistant to the Commissioner for Special Projects serves as a liaison between SCDC and the American Correctional Association (ACA), and is an active member of the ACA Committee on Standards and Accreditation.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all Departmental activities

* Occupational Safety and Health, Workmen's Compensation, and Allocation and Conservation of Energy.

pertaining to Planning and Research, Management Information Services, Correctional Industries, Finance and Budget, Personnel Administration, Staff Development and other related administrative activities.

Special studies involving nationwide research efforts and having broad system impact are administered directly by this office. Such projects ongoing in FY 1976 were Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project and the Economic Development Pilot Program.

Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project—This project, which began in October 1973 and ended in December 1975, was supported by funds awarded by LEAA. One objective was to update *The Emerging Rights of the Confined*, a publication which the Department of Corrections completed as a result of its first Court Decisions Research Project. Other major objectives included publishing a nationally circulated journal to provide correctional administrators and concerned individuals with timely information on case law as well as problems and issues which could lead to litigation.

At the completion of this project, four issues of the journal entitled *Resolution of Correctional Problems and Issues* had been published as well as a newsletter and a special issue called *Recent Developments in Correctional Case Law*. The special issue included an analysis and practical summary of more than 450 court decisions pertinent to corrections rendered between January 1972 and Spring 1975. This issue updated the legal trends presented in *The Emerging Rights of the Confined* which was published by SCDC in 1972.

Economic Development Pilot Program—This program is an outgrowth of the Correctional Industries Feasibility Study¹⁷ which SCDC initiated at the end of FY 1973 to find new ways to provide inmates with meaningful employment at competitive wages in order that inmates might be able to pay for their crimes as well as their incarceration. The principal findings of the study, which continued until March 1976, were that SCDC should try to attract private industry as partners in this endeavor, and that, through meaningful employment at competitive wages, inmates could be held financially responsible for their actions by enabling them to reimburse SCDC for their room and board; support their

¹⁷ For greater details, see SCDC Annual Reports for FY 1974 and FY 1975.

dependents; pay their social security and state and federal taxes; and, if practical, make restitution to the victims of their crimes. Daniel Construction Company was contacted and agreed to participate as a partner with SCDC in a pilot program designed to demonstrate that through the provision of marketable skills for which competitive wages are paid, a substantial portion of the costs of incarceration can be transferred from the taxpayer to the offender.

Certain aspects of this program, which is supported by an 18-month (March 1976 to September 1977) grant from LEAA, combine to form an effort which is considered demonstrative. They are: (1) inmate employment by private industry; (2) payment of competitive wages; (3) operation of the program from a prison setting; and (4) emphasis on the economics of prison industries. Program evaluation will focus on the job performance of inmate employees; the per capita costs of traditional incarceration versus the costs per inmate under this program; prospects for the continuation and expansion of the Economic Development Pilot Program utilizing "private partner" firms; the job placement of program participants after their release; and, on a long-term basis, the recidivism rate for program participants as compared to the general SCDC releasee population.

In order to participate in the Economic Development Pilot Program, inmates must meet all the criteria of the work release program except that they must have a minimum of 18 to 24 months of their sentence remaining before they are eligible for release. They must agree to work with the program for six months to one year, at which time they will be guaranteed a transfer into a work release program. Most of the inmates begin work at an entry level position for a minimum salary of \$3.60 an hour. By June 30, 1976, 40 SCDC inmates were in the pilot program with Daniel Construction Company, and thirteen of them had received promotions.

Besides the Daniel project, the Economic Development Program staff prepared a slide tape entitled "Crime Doesn't Pay—It Costs" to explain the concept of economic development in order to encourage private industry to build or lease adjacent to a SCDC facility. Also, a pamphlet was printed entitled "The Victim of Confinement . . . You" to publicize the cost of crime to the taxpayer and how the program planned to alleviate some of this expense.

The five Divisions under the Deputy Commissioner for Administration are as follows:

Division of Planning and Research

The mission of the Division of Planning and Research is to assist in defining the goals and objectives of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, and to develop and/or assist in developing plans to accomplish those goals and objectives; to perform operations research supporting planning and top management's decision-making processes; to coordinate all research projects involving the Department; to operate the SCDC Resource Center; to prepare and manage Federal grants; to prepare SCDC's Annual Report and other official publications as required; to assist in the development and coordination of addictions treatment programs; and to respond to requests for materials/information regarding SCDC from both within and outside the Department.

This Division consists of a planning and program development branch, a research and statistics branch, and a grants management branch. The addictions project, supported by formula funds available through the Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse during FY 1976, will be supported by State funds as an ongoing Departmental function effective October 1976. The Project Administrator functions as the Department's representative in reviewing all formula grant applications relating to alcohol and drug addiction.

Besides providing ongoing support to SCDC management and operations as defined in its mission, and preparing SCDC's Annual Report and Quarterly Statistical Reports, the Division of Planning and Research initiated and/or completed several major projects during the Fiscal Year, including:

- (1) The recidivism study for SCDC inmates released during CY 1972 was completed. In this study, a recidivist is defined as an inmate released from SCDC who was returned to SCDC, within three years after his release, for a technical violation of parole/probation or conviction of a new crime. Following this criteria, 18.9% of the CY 1972 releasees were identified as recidivists, based on SCDC's CY 1972 releasee data and CY 1972-75 admissions information. A recidivism study of this nature will be conducted and prepared for all SCDC inmates released during each year after CY 1972.

- (2) An overall Master Plan summarizing the four Regional plans that were prepared in FY 1975 was completed.
- (3) Secondary data pertaining to SCDC's facilities, inmates and security staff was collected for the Minority Prison Community Research Project of the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland. Assistance was also rendered in coordination of inmate and correctional officer interviews conducted by the project staff.
- (4) Prefiled bills or pending legislation in the South Carolina General Assembly and other highly publicized correctional models proposed by correctional professionals, pertaining to sentencing and disposition of adult offenders, were analyzed and their impacts projected.
- (5) A paper, "Major Accomplishments of the South Carolina Department of Corrections in FY 1975" was prepared.
- (6) In view of the present controversies in corrections and in order to keep SCDC personnel abreast of current developments, extensive literature research was conducted, resulting in the internal distribution of a paper, "Current Trends in Corrections."
- (7) A Disaster Preparedness Plan was drafted for use by the South Carolina Department of Corrections in conjunction with the South Carolina Disaster Preparedness Agency.

Division of Correctional Industries

This Division seeks to educate and train inmates in desirable work habits and skills that will be useful to them in finding employment upon their release from prison. Goods produced are sold to State and tax supported agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. Profits from sales are returned to the Department's general fund for inmate upkeep. Industry activity helps to eliminate idleness among inmates and constitutes a source of income for the Department.

Existing industries in the South Carolina Department of Corrections are laundry operations, apparel manufacturing, automobile tag production, furniture refurbishing and upholstering, metal and wood furniture manufacturing, metal signs manufacturing, bookbinding, and mattress manufacturing. The furniture refurbishing and upholstering plant at CCI was relocated and rebuilt at Kirkland Correctional Institution during FY 1976, and is one of

the newest and most modern plants of its kind in the southern United States. This plant services many of the desks and furniture for public schools and universities. An average of about 600 inmates were employed by Correctional Industries during the 1976 Fiscal Year.

Division of Finance and Budget

This Division's responsibilities include developing and administering the agency budget; accounting for all receipts and disbursements; and procurement of all supplies, goods, and services. Development of fiscal policy and procedures, as well as financial reports for management, are other major activities.

A major accomplishment of this Division during FY 1976 was the development of a new budgeting process. More comprehensive guidelines for developing a decentralized budget and for budget management were completed by a Fiscal Policies and Procedures Committee and were implemented.

Division of Personnel Administration

A primary function of this Division is to ensure adequate employee staffing through the Department's internal promotional system and external recruitment. Employee relations and benefits programs are also administered by this Division.

As a result of the austere conditions and the dire financial situation facing the Department during FY 1976, this Division developed a contingency plan which froze all personnel hiring, promotions and reclassifications, with the sole exception applying to correctional officers. Also, a 5% maximum salary increase was invoked for one year beginning November 1975. The contingency plan also considered personnel requirements and emergency actions in the event that the 8% budget cut demanded of all State agencies should materialize. If the South Carolina Department of Corrections had not been exempted from this 8% requirement, a severe cut in personnel would have been necessary, resulting in a considerably reduced level of operations and possibly threatening the safe and effective execution of SCDC's statutory responsibilities.

Because of SCDC's freeze on hiring, the limited amount of state appropriations, and a potential deficit, the Division of Personnel Administration also participated in the use of other resources to meet SCDC's manpower needs.

Division of Staff Development

The objectives of this Division are to identify training needs, and to develop, implement, and evaluate training programs for employees of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

The following is an outline of the courses taught by the training staff of this Division:

<i>Training Program</i>	<i>Target Group</i>	<i>Length of Training</i>
(1) SCDC Orientation	All employees (when hired)	40 hours—security 32 hours—nonsecurity
(2) Basic Correctional Officer Training	Correctional Officers	200 hours (includes 40 hours of orientation)
(3) Supervisory Course I	Correctional Supervisors	32 hours
(4) Supervisory Course II	Correctional Supervisors	varies according to specific workshops
(5) Extra Agency Workshop and Conference	Middle and Upper Management	40 hours, each, approx.
(6) Search and Shake-down Procedures	Correctional Officers (female) and Secretaries	8 hours
(7) Jail and Prison Management	County and city correctional employees	40 hours

During the Fiscal Year, 361 new employees completed orientation and 276 correctional officers completed supervisory training.

Division of Management Information Services

This Division is responsible for the planning and implementation of a sound information processing system, both manual and automated as appropriate, to meet the needs of the Department. The Division is organized into two branches, the Data Processing Center and the Corrections Information System Development Branch.

The Data Processing Center completed numerous tasks during the Fiscal Year. The most significant were those efforts related to converting from interim operation on the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) computer to production processing via the SCDC Remote Job Entry terminal to the Division of General Services computer. Some of the programs and systems converted from the old IBM 1440 to the General Services computer were Accounts Payable, Inmate Payroll, and Employee Payroll. A major reconstruction of the Cost Account codes in both Accounts Payable and Inmate Payroll was also accomplished as well as the development of a Physical Inventory System.

CIS is a Corrections Information System based on extensive data base collection, storage and manipulation, featuring both on-

line and off-line processing. Implementation has been separated into three phases which correspond to the Design Modules of: (1) Intake Service Module; (2) Management Information Module; and (3) the Program Evaluation Module.

Progress by June 1976 had been significant in the on-line portion of Phase I. The existing manual inmate records were converted to the CIS data base. New inmates are being processed on-line via Data Display Terminals. A network of terminals which connect the major institutions, RCCO's, Intake Service Centers and SCDC Headquarters allows for the immediate tracking of inmate movement, progress in treatment programs and current status. Planning is in progress to provide off-line reports to meet the specific needs of the various Divisions and institutions of SCDC.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR OPERATIONS

The mission of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations includes developing, prescribing and directing the implementation of operating policies and procedures; managing all security, safety and logistical operations in SCDC to insure the security and welfare of all adult male and female inmates incarcerated in the Department; insuring the safety of all employees working in a penal environment; and insuring the safety and protection of all inmates. This Office is also responsible for managing statewide SCDC logistical operations and for providing maximum coordinated support for treatment/rehabilitative programs and services.

Under the supervision of this Office are five Divisions, as follows:

Division of Classification

This Division provides a system of comprehensive inmate classification through administration of receiving and intake procedures, testing and evaluation, appropriate institutional assignment, and treatment programming. It is responsible for inmate recordkeeping functions and related classification requirements in all Department of Corrections facilities.

This Division conducted a study during FY 1976 exploring the possibility of a new classification system to liberalize the requirements for inmates to obtain "A" custody status, or placement in a minimum security facility. If such a system could be devised

without jeopardizing custody of inmates, it would impact on SCDC's bedspace requirements and future capital improvement plans. However, since such a project would require careful planning and consideration in all aspects of operation, the study was not concluded by the end of the Fiscal Year. Further analysis of this matter is underway.

Division of Regional Operations

The Division of Regional Operations provides direction and coordinates all administration and operations to insure that all inmates in the custody of SCDC are secured and held in custody until released by competent authority; provides direction and coordinates all operations to insure the safety of all employees who work in a penal environment, as well as of all adult male and female inmates incarcerated in the Department's institutions and facilities throughout the State; and provides maximum support for all classification, assignment, treatment and rehabilitation programs and services for all inmates in all institutions.

Directly responsible to the Division Director are two Regional Administrators, each of whom is responsible for overall coordination and administration of facilities, inmates, and programs in their respective Regions. All institutions not assigned under a Regional Administrator operate under the direct supervision of the Director, Division of Regional Operations.

During FY 1976, SCDC accelerated its plans to establish the Midlands Correctional Region to facilitate the flow of offenders through the Department. Accordingly, the Midlands Correctional Region, which combined the former Upper Savannah Correctional Region and the Central Midlands Planning District, became operational on January 2, 1976. The Midlands and Appalachian Regions are the two regions which are administered by Regional Administrators at this time.

Besides regionalized and nonregionalized State facilities, this Division also has responsibility for coordinating operations for State inmates placed in designated county facilities. Because of the large increase in the number of State inmates housed therein, (See page 18), this Division established a coordinator position during the Fiscal Year.

Altogether, as of June 30, 1976, there were a total of 31 correctional facilities under the Department of Corrections. Eight of these facilities are pre-release or work release centers. Two

RCCO's were operational as of this date—one in Columbia, for the Midlands Correctional Region and the other in Spartanburg, for the Appalachian Correctional Region. All of the Department's facilities are listed and described in Table 1, page 46. Figure 2 on page 48 shows their locations.

Division of Support Services

The mission of this Division is to provide statewide logistical support for all institutions and facilities, including production operations on three institutional farms; operation of an Abattoir/Butcher School; operation of all kitchens and cafeterias; receipt, storage, and delivery of perishable and nonperishable commodities and supplies; and accountability for and maintenance of all assigned State vehicles, vehicle equipment and State radios and radio equipment.

Along with the above stated functions, during FY 1976, this Division pursued an intensive search to find economical means of purchasing necessary Departmental items in order to reduce costs to the Department as much as possible. Through such efforts, close to \$300,000 was saved during the Fiscal Year. (See page 25.)

Division of Construction and Engineering

This Division is responsible for providing direction, coordination, and supervision of all engineering, construction, major repair, and major maintenance activities for all departmental institutions, centers and facilities throughout the State. Because of the freeze placed on capital improvement funds during FY 1976, little new construction was enacted. However, some renovations were made to existing facilities under the supervision of this Division.

Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Workmen's Compensation, and Allocation and Conservation of Energy (OSHA/WC/ACE) and Detention Inspection Services

This Division directs and coordinates all necessary orientation and training, conducts necessary inspections, and provides technical assistance to ensure Department-wide compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act. It also directs, coordinates, and manages the administration of all Workmen's Compensation claims and related actions as well as the Allocation and Conservation of Energy program for the Department.

TABLE 1
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1976

<i>Institutions and Centers</i>	<i>Key to Location Map (Figure 2)</i>	<i>Degree of Security</i>	<i>Characteristics of Inmates (Sex and Age)</i>	<i>Design Capacity 1</i>	<i>Average Daily Population FY 1976</i>	<i>Avg. Daily Popul. as Percentage of Design Capacity</i>
NON-REGIONALIZED INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS 2						
Central Correctional Institution	17	Maximum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	1,100	1,623	147.5
Kirkland Correctional Institution 3	16	Maximum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	448	703	156.9
Lexington Correctional Center 4	19	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—holding status before institutional assignment	40	48	120.0
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	22	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	240	310	129.2
Manning Correctional Institution	16	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	300	386	128.7
Maximum Detention Retraining Center	17	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	80	85	106.3
Reception and Evaluation Center 5	18	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	180	177	98.3
North Sumter Correctional Center 6	21	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—holding status before institutional assignment	50	85	170.0
Wateree River Correctional Institution	20	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	240	415	172.9
Women's Correctional Center 7	15	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up	168	233	138.7
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	115	127	110.4
Cherokee Correctional Center	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	56	64	114.3
Duncan Correctional Center	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	40	46	115.0
Givens Youth Correction Center	3	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	76	86	113.2
Hillcrest Correctional Center	3	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	60	116	193.3
Intake Service Center	3	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	42	62	147.6
Northside Correctional Center	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	30	39	130.0
Oaklawn Correctional Center	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	60	92	153.3
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	90	80	88.9
Travelers Rest Correctional Center	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	50	82	164.0
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION 8						
Aiken Youth Correction Center 9	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17-21 sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act	150	117 9	78.0
Campbell Pre-Release Center 10	11	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	100	86 10	86.0

Catawba Community Pre-Release Center	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	42	84.0
Coastal Community Pre-Release Center	13	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	62	59	95.2
Goodman Correctional Institution	11	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily geriatric and handicapped inmates	84	85	101.2
Greenwood Correctional Center	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	48	78	162.5
Laurens Correctional Center	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	40	58	145.0
Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center 11	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	45	41	91.1
Palmer Pre-Release Center	14	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	47	94.0
Walden Correctional Institution	11	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily trustee grade inmates	98	105	107.1
Watkins Pre-Release Center	11	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	129	126	97.7

1 Design capacity for each institution is valid as of June 30, 1976.

2 Some of these institutions/centers will be incorporated into correctional regions as regionalization of the SCDC continues.

3 Because of institutional overcrowding, Kirkland Correctional Institution began limited operations during the Third Quarter FY 1975 to hold offenders awaiting institutional assignment. At that time, its design capacity was 256. It became fully operational during the Second Quarter FY 1976, with an increased design capacity of 448, housing inmates officially assigned to the facility as well as those awaiting institutional assignment. Around the beginning of Fourth Quarter FY 1976, Kirkland discontinued holding inmates awaiting institutional assignment. Therefore the average population for this Fiscal Year reflects the average number of inmates officially assigned to the institution as well as inmates in holding status.

4 The Lexington Correctional Center serves as an annex to the R & E Center, holding inmates awaiting institutional assignment.

5 Since March 26, 1974, the R & E Center has used leased or other SCDC facilities as annexes to meet overcrowded conditions. The design capacity and average population count for two of these annexes, Lexington Correctional Center and North Sumter Correctional Center, are reported separately in this table. However, the design capacity, as well as the FY 1976 average population shown in this line include both the R & E Center proper (capacity 100) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

6 Sumter Correctional Center was renamed North Sumter Correctional Center on December 2, 1975. This facility, along with Lexington Correctional Center, houses inmates who have completed reception and evaluation processing but, because of institutional overcrowding, are awaiting institutional assignment.

7 During the Third Quarter FY 1976, the design capacity of the Women's Correctional Center was increased from 96 to 168 through the completion of three new cottages, each designed to hold 24 inmates.

8 The Midlands Correctional Region became operational on January 2, 1976, at which time the Upper Savannah Correctional Region was deactivated and merged with Midlands. Because of their proximity to the Midlands RCOO, the Aiken Youth Correction Center and Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center were attached to the Midlands Correctional Region for administration and operations until the Lower Coastal Correctional Region is activated. Effective April 1, 1976, the Coastal Community Pre-Release Center and Palmer Pre-Release Center were also administratively attached to the Midlands Region until the Upper and Lower Coastal Correctional Regions are activated.

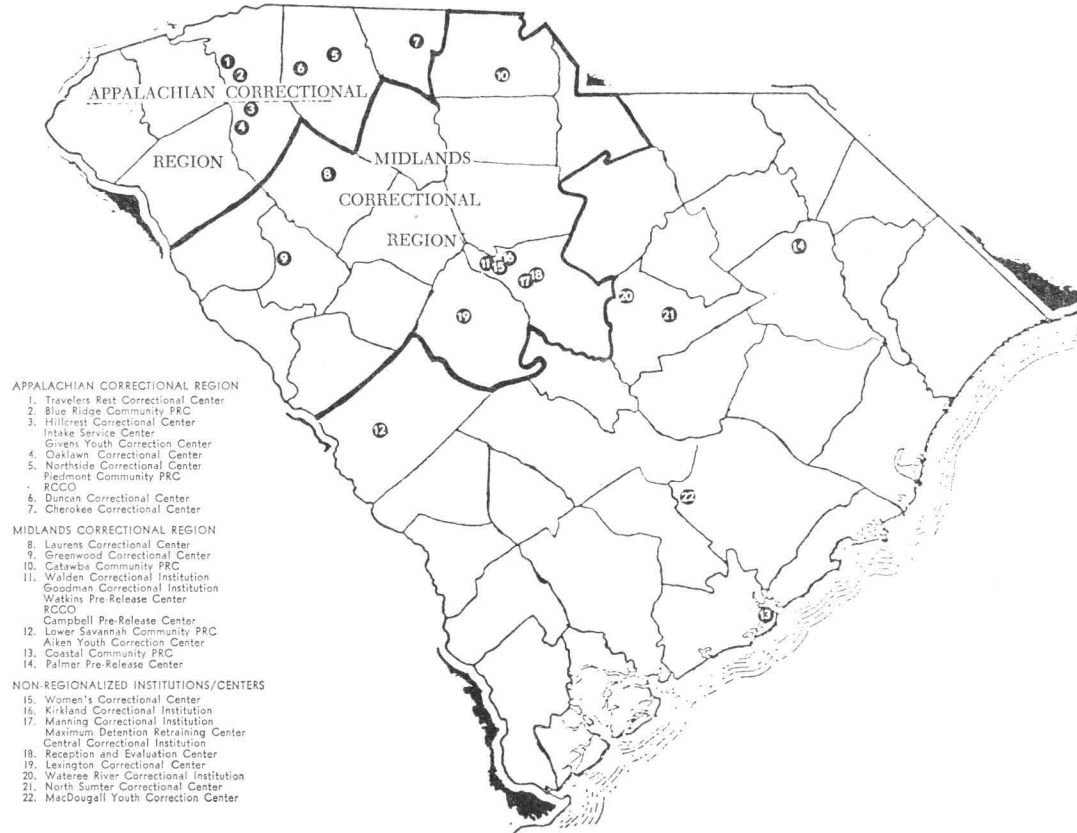
9 The Aiken Youth Correction Center became operational on November 4, 1975. Therefore, the FY 1976 average population is based on statistics of the last eight months of the Fiscal Year during which this facility was operational.

10 The new Campbell Pre-Release Center (capacity 100) was completed and occupied on October 10, 1975. The average population figure for FY 1976 is based on statistics of the last nine months of the Fiscal Year during which this facility was operational.

11 Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center was renamed Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center on November 5, 1975. During the Third Quarter FY 1976, the design capacity of this facility was reduced from 50 to 45.

FIGURE 2

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1976



As recommended by Task Force 16, this Division developed an energy conservation plan in FY 1976 to lower the energy usage of the Department to the minimal, yet adequate, amount. Measures implemented included removing some of the lights in offices, setting thermostats at specific temperatures, etc.

This Division also acquired two additional functions during the Fiscal Year; they are to inspect all State adult correctional facilities except CCI and to review all SCDC policies and procedures for each facility to insure that they are uniform and up to date.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR PROGRAM SERVICES

This office is administratively responsible for developing program and treatment policy, monitoring performance of the delivery system, and providing technical expertise for planning and design of new programs.

Under the supervision of this office are five Divisions as follows:

Youthful Offender Division

This Division was created in 1968 to provide specialized care of youthful offenders, *i.e.* offenders between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one (extended to twenty-five with offender consent), serving an indeterminate sentence.¹⁸ The program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department. The Division provides the youthful offender a complete range of administrative, evaluative, and supervisory services. It also has authority for the parole and aftercare of all offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

The Youthful Offender Division is functionally divided into three branches: Pre-sentence Investigation, Institutional Services, and Parole and Aftercare. Within the context of these branches, there are established three Division Boards: (a) The Division Assignment Board, to determine the institutional placement and plan a program of treatment for the committed youthful offender, (b) The Division Parole Board, to determine the initial release date as well as any subsequent release date of all youthful offenders, and (c) The Division Revocation Board, to determine parole revocation.

¹⁸ The Youthful Offender Act, which provides indeterminate sentencing, is described in footnotes 1-3 on page 74.

Released youthful offenders are normally placed under the supervision of the Parole and Aftercare Services for a period of one year. Numerous Parole Supervisors throughout the State are responsible for providing constant professional supervision for the youthful offenders, as well as for organizing and developing a volunteer program utilizing volunteers to assist in the aftercare supervision in their respective areas. The State Parole Coordinator provides supervision, guidance, and direction to the Parole Supervisors in their designated areas of the State.

As described on page 26, the Youthful Offender Division enacted a policy of early release for eligible inmates during FY 1976. This helped to reduce the strain of overcrowdedness throughout the Department's correctional facilities, but placed a larger number of clients under the supervision of the Parole and Aftercare Services. In fact, there were more youthful offenders actively on parole than institutionalized during FY 1976.

Division of Health Services

The Department of Corrections operates a 70-bed general infirmary at the Central Correctional Institution and a 12-bed nursing care facility at the Women's Correctional Center.

In addition to sick call, for general medical and dental problems, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, internal medicine, psychiatry, and optometry services are provided by the Department. Primary medical care (sick call) is provided at various institutions throughout the State. Patients requiring diagnostic work-ups, definitive treatment or hospitalization are referred to the central medical facility. Patients requiring services not available at the central infirmary are referred to State operated clinics, hospitals, or private institutions.

Professional staff consists of two full-time physicians, two dentists, three pharmacists, and six registered nurses. Consultants in general surgery, orthopedic surgery and internal medicine visit the central infirmary on a regular basis. Contract physicians and dentists are utilized at various institutions around the State, as required, to conduct sick call.

In February 1976, a Residential Counseling Unit was established with Title XX funds at Kirkland Correctional Institution to replace the use of cell block No. 2 at CCI for psychiatric treatment of mentally disturbed inmates. Assisted by the Department's psychiatrist, the Counseling Unit staff is composed of a psychol-

ogist, two counselors, two social workers and eight unit counselors who provide a structured residential mental health program for the SCDC offenders who need and desire an intensive therapeutic experience. The Counseling Unit is located at a regular dormitory at KCI and has facilities to handle up to 45 offenders. Using reality therapy, psychodrama, and other therapeutic modalities, both individually and in groups, the staff and unit counselors seek to help the client gain an awareness of himself and his environment, and to relate to others in a realistic and positive way. Offenders admitted to this unit work through four phases, or levels, prior to their release. Level changes for clients are recommended at periodic staffing team meetings.

Division of Educational Services

The major thrust of this Division is to upgrade the inmate's academic and/or vocational competency in order that he will find it easier and more satisfying to attempt reintegration into society. Inmates with less than a fifth grade achievement level are required to enroll in an adult basic education class. This program is provided through the cooperation and assistance of the Adult Education Division and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Inmates are able to complete high school work through the State High School Program. Upon passing the State examination, certificates of high school equivalency are given. For inmates with a high school education, the Department provides opportunities for further advancement at the college level.

The Department offers a variety of vocational and technical training programs, including: welding, radio and television repair, barbering, brick masonry, auto mechanics, fender and body repair, heavy equipment operation and repair, carpentry and electricity. Also, a multi-skill course was begun during FY 1976 at KCI which provides instruction in carpentry, brick-laying, and pipefitting to all enrolled inmates on a rotating basis. Funding is provided through numerous interagency agreements and federal grants.

Division of Community Services

This Division is geared to afford an inmate the opportunity to gain employment while still incarcerated, thus becoming an asset to the State rather than a liability. During the inmate's critical transition from maximum incarceration to release, the Community Services Division enables the inmate to prepare for his release

in order to avoid his returning to prison. The mission of Community Services is accomplished through several types of programs available to eligible inmates, as follows:

30-Day Pre-Release Program—A large percentage of all inmates who are released from the Department of Corrections, including those being assigned to Accelerated Pre-Release and provisional parolees, participate in the 30-Day Pre-Release Program at the Watkins Pre-Release Center or Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. This program, initiated in October 1964, offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions designed to facilitate their integration into the free community. Volunteer speakers from the community instruct the inmates in such topic areas as employment, family, finances, law, and community services.

120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release Program—The 120-Day Program was established in January 1968, encompassing the last 120 days of incarceration and incorporating work release principles. This program permits selected inmates to live in a community pre-release center under supervisory control while working in the community using skills which they have learned or improved while incarcerated.

Work Release Program—The South Carolina Department of Corrections started its work release program in March 1966, to provide selected inmates with a longer period of transition and gainful employment in the community. Inmates participating in this program are transported daily to jobs in private business within the community, and are returned at night to community centers. Wages earned by these inmates are used to pay for their room, board, and transportation costs, and to send home to support families, or for purchasing personal items. A similar but less extensive work release program exists for female inmates. Presently, the Department has community pre-release/work release centers located in or near population centers of the State.

Educational Release Program—Selected inmates are enrolled in a technical or higher education curriculum. They also work part-time or full-time while learning and are expected to reimburse the Department for room and board either then or at a later date.

Furlough/Pass Program—Furloughs and passes allow inmates to be away from the institution for short periods of time. Furloughs of 72-hour duration are scheduled for Easter, Fourth of July, Labor

Day and Christmas. Passes of shorter duration are also used as an incentive measure at the community pre-release centers. Passes are discretionary and are issued for a duration of eight or 24 hours.

Division of Treatment Services

This Division is charged with the responsibility of assisting the individual offender in the areas of sociological, psychological, and religious adjustment. The specific service areas include the following:

Pastoral Services—Religious programs and counseling interviews conform with the inmate's schedule of rehabilitative treatment. Each unit of the Department has some form of chapel for regular Sunday services. This service functions to encourage inmates to integrate the principles of good moral conduct and citizenship into the total life of the institution to which they are assigned and to continue these same principles into life after release.

Psychological Services—Psychologists provide counselling services for inmates needing such treatment. Counseling sessions may be held on an individual or group basis. Psychologists in this Division also conduct tests, the results of which are often used by the treatment staff of other programs.

Recreational Services—Competitive athletic activities are organized at all institutions by the recreation staff. Athletic fields and equipment are maintained at each major institution, ranging from softball to weightlifting and boxing. Also available are hobby and handicraft programs.

Social Work and Counseling Services—The South Carolina Department of Corrections has several social workers who provide counseling and referral services to inmates, and provide family counseling to some extent.

Special Programs—Several programs are offered to meet the special needs and interests of individuals, as follows:

- (1) **Drug Abuse Treatment Program**—Through assessment, diagnosis, and various therapeutic programs, particularly group and individual counseling, this program seeks to ameliorate the problem of drug abuse among the inmate population. The Drug Abuse Program seeks to help each individual with his specific needs to return to society as a productive drug-free resident.

In conjunction with the Drug Abuse Treatment Program, a special Therapeutic Community was established during FY 1976 at KCI for 64 inmates. It creates a total learning environment for inmates committed for alcohol and drug abuse offenses. The program is directed towards facilitating behavioral change and growth, and achieving individual and group welfare. Plans for this program include expanding the number of treatment personnel and the inmate population of the Therapeutic Community.

- (2) Mental Retardation Program—The Mentally Retarded Offender Project, which began at the end of FY 1974, continued during most of FY 1976. The project was a cooperative effort between SCDC and the Department of Mental Retardation to provide proper placement, evaluation, and treatment of severely retarded offenders. Although funding ran out in February 1976 and the project was discontinued at that time, mentally handicapped inmates continued to receive services during FY 1976 through new programs established with Title XX funds, as described below.
- (3) Title XX—The South Carolina Department of Corrections was one of the few correctional agencies in the nation to obtain Social Security Title XX funds to establish rehabilitative programs for Title XX-income-eligible inmates. Five programs established with Title XX funds were begun during the 1976 Fiscal Year, as follows:
 - a. Special Learning Unit—This unit is designed for mentally retarded inmates who have special needs in social, educational, and intellectual areas. The Special Learning Unit is located at KCI, and the clients participating in this voluntary program are part of the general population except for the planned daily activities of the unit. The Special Learning Unit utilizes various group procedures, individual counseling and guidance, and experiences to provide the following instructions: sex education, communication skills, language arts, personal hygiene, time concepts and geography, mathematical skills, pre-vocational skills, and release planning.
 - b. Physically Handicapped Unit—This unit, located at Goodman Correctional Institution, is designed for SCDC inmates who have special needs in physical, social, and emo-

- tional areas. Therapeutic and rehabilitative services extended to these inmates include horti-therapy activities, pastoral counseling services, nursing services, arts and crafts, drama and music activities, individual and group counseling, program/goal setting, and coordination of appropriate SCDC and community social agency resources.
- c. Community Transitional Services—The purpose of the Alston Wilkes Society-Community Residential Program is to offer an alternative to incarceration. This alternative allows the inmate to make better use of his prison sentence by allowing him to either continue to work or go to school while still serving his sentence. At the same time, living a more independent lifestyle in a halfway house enables the inmate to make a more gradual and satisfactory transition from an institution to release.
 - d. Appalachian Region Weekly Group Counseling Sessions—This weekly group therapy program was established at six of the SCDC facilities in the Greenville-Spartanburg area. SCDC further subcontracted with the Spartanburg Area Mental Health Center for providing weekly group counseling sessions at Northside, Duncan and Cherokee Correctional Centers, and the Greenville Area Mental Health Center provides weekly group counseling sessions at Travelers Rest, Oaklawn, and Hillcrest Correctional Centers. These counseling sessions seek to enhance the client's personal, social and emotional growth.
 - e. Residential Counseling Unit—See Division of Health Services, pages 50-51 for a brief description of this program.
- (4) Horticulture Training Program—This therapeutic and vocational training program was originally developed to meet the interests of inmates at Goodman Correctional Institution, a facility for the aged and handicapped. Initially supported by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission, and more recently funded by action grants from LEAA, this project provides on-the-job vocational training in horticulture and greenhouse management. In FY 1975, this program was extended to female inmates and, in FY 1976, to inmates at KCI.
 - (5) Arts-in-Prison Program—Funds supplied jointly by SCDC and the South Carolina Arts Commission, and matched by

the National Endowment for the Arts, were used to develop the Arts-in-Prison Program which provides qualified professional artists to conduct classes, workshops and special events in the visual, performing and literary arts at several of the SCDC facilities. Various art form activities such as jewelry making, music, printmaking, drawing, painting, pottery making, basketweaving, filmmaking, and creative writing are offered to the inmates.

TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 1976

Office ¹	Total Expenditures ²
1. Office of the Commissioner	\$ 413,458.00
2. Administration (Includes Divisions of Planning and Research, Correctional Industries, Finance and Budget, Personnel Administration, Staff Development, and Management Information Services)	1,998,433.00
3. Institutional Operations (Includes Divisions of Classification, Regional Operations, Support Services, Construction and Engineering, and OSHA/WC/ACE)	16,720,075.00
4. Program Services (Includes Youthful Offender Division and Divisions of Health, Educational, Community, and Treatment Services)	3,823,684.00
GRAND TOTAL SCDC	\$22,955,650.00

Source: Division of Finance and Budget

¹ See pages 35-56 for detailed descriptions and functions of each Division under the four Offices.

² Includes State appropriations, federal funds, and other revenues.

FEDERAL AND STATE ASSISTANCE BEING RECEIVED BY
OR APPROVED FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ,
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1976

(1) ACTION GRANTS FROM THE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE PROGRAMS

a. Corrections Training—American Correctional Association

Purpose: To send five SCDC staff members to the American Correctional Association National Congress in Louisville, Kentucky, from August 17 to August 21, 1975.

Project Period: August 1, 1975, to September 30, 1975—
\$1,317

b. *Blacks in Criminal Justice Training Conference*

Purpose: To send two SCDC staff members to the in-service training provided at the conference of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice.

Project Period: February 1, 1976, to March 31, 1976—\$715

c. *Perspectives on Female Offenders Training Conference*

Purpose: To send two SCDC staff members to the in-service training provided at the Perspectives on Female Offenders Training Conference.

Project Period: April 1, 1976, to May 31, 1976—\$474

d. *Criminal Justice Planning Training Conference*

Purpose: To send two SCDC staff members to the in-service training provided at the Conference sponsored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

Project Period: April 1, 1976, to May 31, 1976—\$518

e. *Goodman Horticulture Training Program*

Purpose: To provide therapy and vocational on-the-job training in horticulture and greenhouse management to inmates at Goodman Correctional Institution, Women's Correctional Center and Kirkland Correctional Institution.

Project Period: November 1, 1974, to October 31, 1975—
\$26,717

November 1, 1975, to October 31, 1976—
\$14,936

February 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976—
\$3,032

f. *Expansion of the Recreation Program in the SCDC*

Purpose: To employ three recreational specialists for the Department and to purchase a limited amount of recreational equipment.

Project Period: September 1, 1974, to August 31, 1975—
\$23,529

g. *Ombudsman Program*

Purpose: To establish a system through which inmate grievances and potential inequities in corrections can be solved.

Project Period: October 1, 1974, to September 30, 1975—
\$39,564

h. *SCDC Occupational Health and Safety Program (OSHA)*

Purpose: To provide a specialized full-time officer to inspect conditions associated with departmental operations and to develop improved health and safety procedures.

Project Period: December 1, 1974, to November 30, 1975—\$20,658

i. *Continuation of a Higher Education Program for Offenders*

Purpose: To continue the college program for inmates.

Project Period: September 1, 1974, to August 31, 1975—\$23,884

j. *Youthful Offender Program*

Purpose: To continue the volunteer program for youthful offenders on parole, providing an effective system of community supervision.

Project Period: November 1, 1974, to October 31, 1975—\$81,028

k. *Development of a Comprehensive Inmate Classification System*

Purpose: To develop comprehensive evaluation procedures for rapid assignment of all offenders to individually prescribed treatment programs.

Project Period: November 1, 1974, to October 31, 1975—\$57,364

l. *Givens Youth Correction Center Cottage Counselor Program*

Purpose: To allow offenders assigned to Givens Youth Correction Center to participate in counseling groups and community involvements by providing for half-time college-age student counselors to lead counseling groups and escort offenders to community activities.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to January 31, 1976—\$7,619

m. *Appalachian Regional Corrections Coordinating Office*

Purpose: To provide for the Appalachian regional office of the SCDC to coordinate and supervise regional correctional activities.

Project Period: July 1, 1974, to July 31, 1975—\$118,657

August 1, 1975, to September 30, 1976—\$138,383

n. *Women's Work Training Release Program*

Purpose: To continue the Work Training Release Program for Women by utilizing community resources.

Project Period: July 1, 1974, to July 31, 1975—\$25,000

o. *Midlands Regional Corrections Coordinating Office*

Purpose: To provide for the Midlands regional office of the SCDC to coordinate and supervise regional correctional activities.

Project Period: November 1, 1975, to October 31, 1976—\$102,010

p. *Services for Youthful Offenders*

Purpose: To provide two additional Area Parole Counselors to the Youthful Offender Division.

Project Period: February 1, 1976, to January 31, 1977—\$53,514

q. *Training at the Criminal Justice Academy*

Purpose: To provide for agency-operated training programs for correctional personnel.

Project Period: October 1, 1975, to September 30, 1976—\$81,000

r. *Multi-Skill Construction Cluster Vocational Training Program*

Purpose: To provide multi-skill vocational training in masonry, pipefitting and carpentry to 120 inmates at Kirkland Correctional Institution, so as to provide more saleable skills for employment upon release.

Project Period: April 1, 1976, to July 31, 1977—\$14,153
May 1, 1976, to June 30, 1977—\$50,847

(2) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FROM THE LAW
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

a. *Correctional Industries Feasibility Study*

Purpose: To study Department of Corrections' Industries and devise a program for improvement.

Project Period: June 15, 1973, to March 4, 1976—\$181,829

b. *Upper Savannah Regional Corrections Coordinating Office*

Purpose: To provide for the Upper Savannah regional office of the SCDC to coordinate and supervise regional correctional activities.

Project Period: May 1, 1974, to October 31, 1975—\$135,000

c. *Regional Correctional Facility Complex*

Purpose: To provide for regional facilities of the Department in the Upper Savannah Correctional Region.

Project Period: May 1, 1974, to September 30, 1976—\$571,679

d. *Economic Development Pilot Program*

Purpose: To implement an Economic Development Program in accord with the findings and recommendations of the Correctional Industries Feasibility Study.

Project Period: March 5, 1976, to September 4, 1977—\$274,918

e. *Development of Regional Implementation Plans*

Purpose: To provide implementation schedules for the Regional Corrections Coordinating Offices and other regional correctional facilities throughout the State.

Project Period: August 1, 1974, to October 31, 1975—\$50,000

f. *Criminal Justice Academy Training*

Purpose: To provide for agency operated training programs for correctional personnel.

Project Period: June 1, 1974, to September 30, 1975—\$95,584

g. *Implementation of a Corrections Information System*

Purpose: To implement a statewide data system for SCDC which will enhance criminal justice capabilities and promote the exchange of methods and system components with State Criminal Justice Information and Communication System (CJICS) Agencies.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to November 30, 1976—\$353,130

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS FROM THE LAW
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project

Purpose: To continue a previous project funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, objectives being to update research findings in *The Emerging Rights of the Confined* and to develop research and reporting procedures to update recent legal developments concerning corrections.

Project Period: October 15, 1973, to December 30, 1975—
\$105,000

(4) GRANTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION AND WELFARE

a. *Evaluation and Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally
retarded Adult Offender*

Purpose: To provide mental retardation services within
the SCDC

Project Period: June 30, 1974, to March 31, 1976—\$69,648

b. *Title XX Social Service Programs*

Purpose: To provide group counseling sessions, half-way
house placement and proper institutional care and serv-
ices for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped
inmates of the SCDC.

Project Period: October 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$481,087

(5) GRANTS FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

Purpose: To provide public service jobs at the SCDC for
persons who are unemployed, underemployed or economi-
cally disadvantaged.

Project Period: January 20, 1976, to June 30, 1976—
\$905,353

(6) GRANTS FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION AND WELFARE AND THE U. S. DE-
PARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Development and Training Vocational Courses

Purpose: To provide vocational training in both welding
and heavy equipment operations.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to February 27, 1976—\$80,579

(7) GRANTS FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMIS-
SION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

a. *Alcohol Addictions Grant*

Purpose: To represent the agency on Interagency Commit-
tees and Advisory Councils of State Plans related to sub-
stance abuse, for identifying, stimulating, and enlarging
upon the most appropriate role in substance abuse con-
trol and prevention, for assuring that the programs and
services of the SCDC are coordinated for optimum func-
tioning within the agency and its sub-state-level com-
ponents.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$33,965

b. *Utilization of Local Resources*

Purpose: To provide alcohol counseling treatment services
for the Midlands and Appalachian Regions.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to January 1, 1977—\$19,518

(8) GRANTS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

a. *Title I—Education Funds for Disadvantaged Youth*

Purpose: To supplement and upgrade the educational pro-
grams existing within the SCDC.

Project Period: June 25, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$371,524

b. *Adult Basic Education*

Purpose: To provide staff, institutional supplies, materials,
textbooks, audio visual aids, and other educational ma-
terial for the Education Division of the SCDC.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$122,403

c. *Special Vocational Programs—Welding and Carpentry—
Givens Youth Correction Center*

Purpose: To provide welding and carpentry vocational training courses for inmates assigned to Givens Youth Correction Center.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$26,228

d. *Special Vocational Programs—Auto Mechanics—
Central Correctional Institution*

Purpose: To provide an auto mechanics course for inmates assigned to Central Correctional Institution.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$16,716

e. *Special Vocational Programs—Carpentry—
MacDougall Youth Correction Center*

Purpose: To provide a carpentry course for inmates assigned to MacDougall Youth Correction Center

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$13,510

(9) GRANTS FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE
LIBRARY

Book collection and Improvement Grant

Purpose: To provide for the purchase of periodicals and rebinding of standard books.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$9,643

(10) GRANTS FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARTS COM-
MISSION/NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Arts-in-Prison Program

Purpose: To provide for regularly scheduled art, music and craft classes and sixty workshops on an intermittent basis at various SCDC institutions.

Project Period: July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976—\$22,848

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Regular Reports

- Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
- Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections
- Quarterly Statistical Report, Division of Planning and Research

Newsletters

- Intercom*, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Department's Public Information Director for employees, inmates, and related organizations
- About Face*, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates
- CCI Industrial Safety Bulletin*, presented by Central Correctional Institution Prison Industries Safety Committee

Information Brochures

- Adult Corrections in South Carolina*, Office of Public Information, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975
- Community Centers Resident Guide*
- First Grade Through College*—Informational Report of the Division of Educational Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975
- Inmate Guide*, revised 1972
- Internship Practicum*, Work Study Programs
- Project Transition: It's Up to You*
- Showing the Way Through Work Release*
- YOD—Informational Brochure of the Youthful Offender Division*
- Treatment Services: A Guide to Therapeutic Treatment Services Within the South Carolina Department of Corrections*
- Corrections Volunteer Program*, Volunteer Services Program
- Special Learning Unit*, Division of Treatment Services, Title XX Branch, 1976
- Residential Counseling Unit*, Division of Treatment Services, Title XX Branch, 1976

Physically Handicapped Unit, Division of Treatment Services, Title XX Branch, 1976

Title XX Community Transitional Services, Division of Treatment Services, Title XX Branch, 1976

Appalachian Region Weekly Group Counseling Sessions, Division of Treatment Services, Title XX Branch, 1976

The Victim of Confinement . . . You, Correctional Industries Feasibility Study, 1976

Special Reports/Manuals/Periodicals

South Carolina Department of Corrections Policies and Procedures Manual, revised, Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

South Carolina Department of Corrections: A History, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1969

Causes, Methods, and Preventive Measures of Riots and Disturbances in Correctional Institutions, prepared for the American Correctional Association by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1970

Emerging Rights of the Confined, South Carolina Department of Corrections, distributed by the Correctional Development Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina 29202, 1972

The Mentally Retarded Adult Offender: A Study of the Problem of Mental Retardation in the South Carolina Department of Corrections, Division of Planning and Research, 1973

Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search for Causes, Collective Violence Research Project, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1973

Inmate Grievance Procedures, Collective Violence Research Project, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1973

A Proposed Program for the Mentally Retarded Adult Offender in the South Carolina Criminal Justice System, Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1974

Classification in Institutional Corrections in South Carolina, Dr. W. Hardy Wickwar and Robert White, 1974

The Correctional Industries Feasibility Study Market Research Phase, prepared for the South Carolina Department of Corrections by Vismor, McGill and Bell, Inc., 1974

Phase I—The Business Audit

Phase II—The Market Opportunity Analysis

A Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations

An Important Message to Private Industry from the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment Program Final Report, Division of Community Programs, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1974

Operational Manual, Community Pre-Release Programs, Division of Community Programs, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1970

RESOLUTION of Correctional Problems and Issues; This quarterly journal continued the research efforts of a previous project which resulted in the publication of *The Emerging Rights of The Confined* in 1972. Four issues of the journal were published; they focused respectively on juvenile justice, administrative remedies for inmate grievances, and equal employment opportunity and affirmative action in corrections.

Recent Developments in Correctional Case Law; This monograph was published by the South Carolina Department of Corrections as a part of the Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project, 1975

South Carolina Department of Corrections Standards and Goals, South Carolina Department of Corrections Standards and Goals Committee, 1975

Purchasing Procedures—A Development Guide for Handling Purchasing Papers, Division of Finance and Budget, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Diet Manual, Division of Support Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

South Carolina Department of Corrections Forms Catalog, Division of Educational Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Planning Documents

Master Plan, Appalachian Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, Lower Coastal Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, Midlands Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, Upper Coastal Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, South Carolina Department of Corrections, Correctional Regions, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

TABLE 3
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1955-1976
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	Average Population	Index 1955 = 100	Percentage Increase Over Previous Year
1955	1,842	100.00	
1956	1,852	100.54	0.54%
1957	1,891	202.66	2.11%
1958	2,085	113.19	10.26%
1959	2,165	117.53	3.84%
1960	2,073	112.54	- 4.25%
1961	2,132	115.74	2.85%
1962	2,226	120.85	4.41%
1963	2,304	125.08	3.50%
1964	2,378	129.10	3.20%
1965	2,396	130.08	0.76%
1966	2,287	124.16	- 4.55%
1967	2,333	126.66	2.01%
1968	2,362	128.23	1.24%
1969	2,519	136.75	6.65%
1970	2,705	146.85	7.38%
1971	3,111	168.89	15.00%
1972	3,300	179.15	6.08%
1973	3,396	184.36	2.91%
1974	3,931	213.40	15.80%
1975	5,484 ¹	297.70	39.50%
1976 ²	6,582 ²	357.30	20.00%

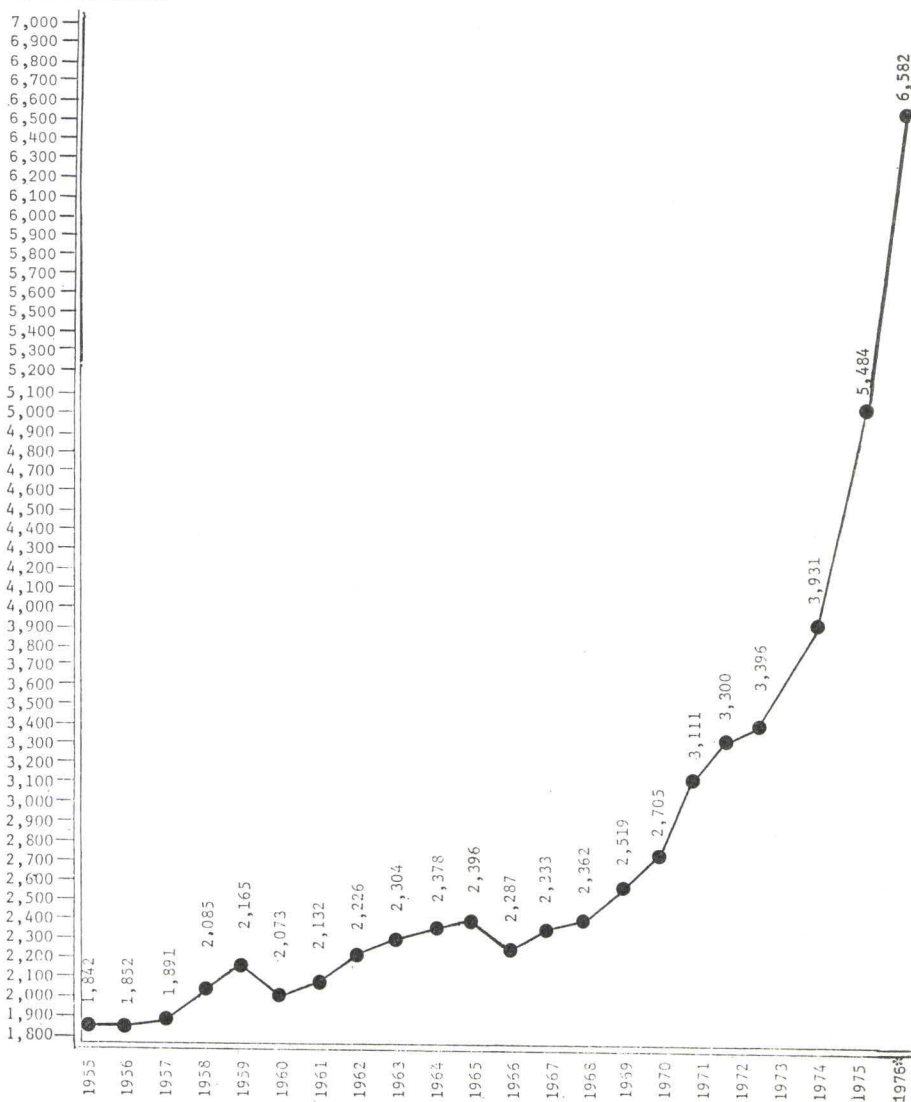
² Average calculated from January—June population figures.

¹ Includes an average of 379 inmates in county facilities designated to hold State inmates during nine months of the Calendar Year.

² Includes an average of 638 inmates housed in county facilities designated to hold State inmates during the Calendar Year.

FIGURE 3
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1955-1976
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Number of Inmates



*Average Inmate Population for 1976 is calculated from January through June population figures.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1976
(FISCAL YEARS)

Fiscal Year	Average Population	Index 1967 = 100	Percentage Increase Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	100	
1968	2,378	104	4.0%
1969	2,355	103	- 1.0%
1970	2,537	111	7.7%
1971	2,859	125	12.7%
1972	3,239	142	13.3%
1973	3,341	146	3.1%
1974	3,542	155	6.0%
1975	4,618 ¹	202	30.4%
1976	6,264 ²	274	35.6%

¹Includes an average of 144 inmates housed in county facilities designated to hold State inmates during the last quarter of the Fiscal Year.

²Includes an average of 568 inmates housed in county facilities designated to hold State inmates during the Fiscal Year.

FIGURE 4
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1976
(FISCAL YEARS)

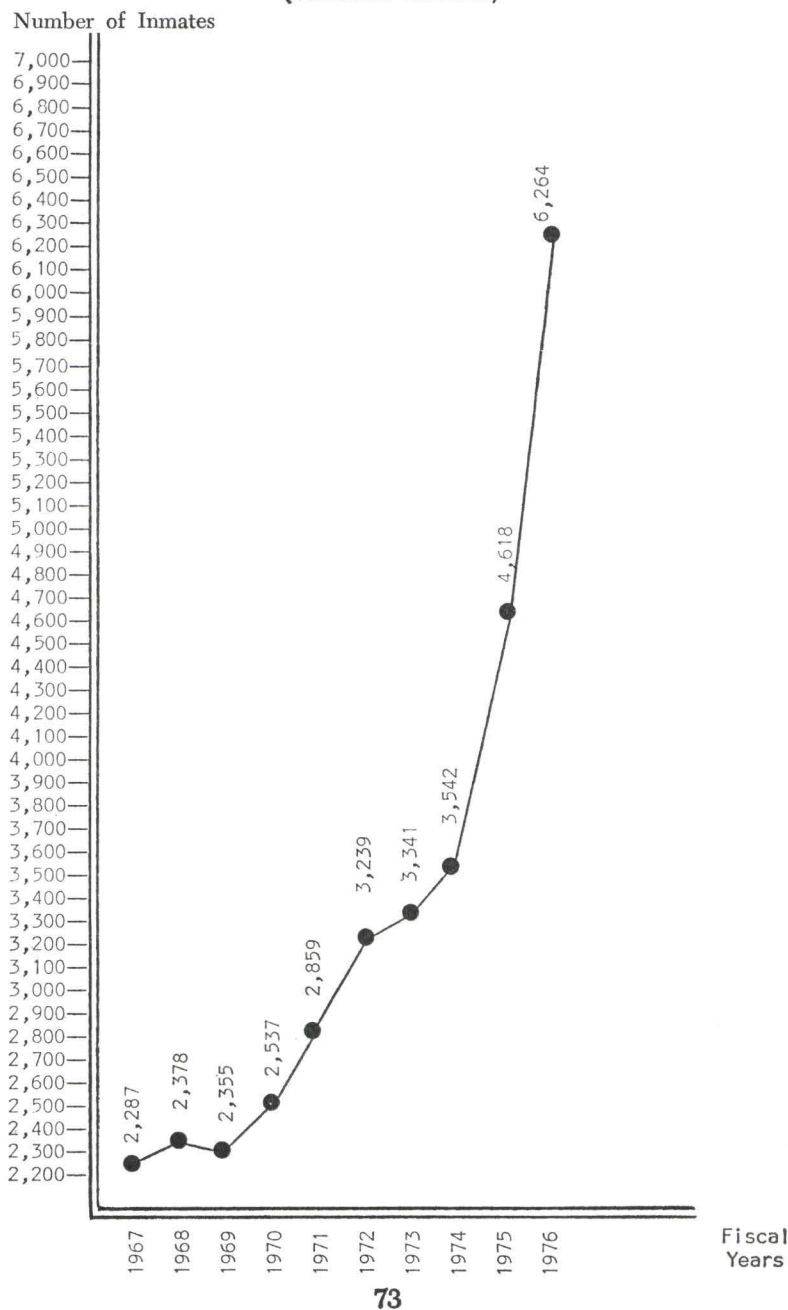


TABLE 5
FLOW OF OFFENDERS THROUGH THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 1975 and FY 1976

Source	FY 1975	FY 1976	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
TOTAL RECEIVED	5,961	6,766	805	13.5
RECEIVED THROUGH RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER AND INTAKE SERVICE CENTERS ¹	4,903	6,124	1,221	24.9
From Courts	2,750	4,168	1,418	51.6
Transfer from Counties	832	400	-432	-51.9
Youthful Offender Act 5.b ²	187	210	23	12.3
5.c ³	920	1,045	125	13.6
5.d ⁴	0	1	1	—
Parole Revocation	58	127	69	119.0
Revoked Suspended Sentence	84	140	56	66.7
Women ⁵	(181) ⁵	(282) ⁵	101	55.8
Transfer from Division of Youth Services	0	22	22	—
Transfer, Interstate Corrections Compact	6	11	5	83.3
TOTAL LOSS ⁶	3,946	5,511	1,565	39.7
NET GAIN/LOSS	2,015	1,255	—	—

Source: Classification Division's Monthly Reports to the Board of Corrections; SCDC Daily Strength Reports.

¹ Includes Greenville and Greenwood/Laurens Intake Service Centers.

² Youthful Offender Act 5.b: This section allows the court to release the youthful offender (age 17 to 21, extended to 25 with consent) to the custody of the Department's Youthful Offender Division prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

³ Youthful Offender Act 5.c: Pursuant to this section, the court can, without his consent, sentence the youthful offender indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Youthful Offender Division for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender is 21 years of age, but less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

⁴ Youthful Offender Act 5.d: This section provides that if the court shall find that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision.

⁵ Female offenders are initially received through the Reception and Evaluation Center for photographing and fingerprinting only; they are transferred to the Women's Correctional Center for evaluation. During First and Second Quarters, FY 1975, female inmates received were reported as a separate category and totalled 66. However, the 115 women received during Third and Fourth Quarters, FY 1975 were included in the other categories as appropriate as well as reported in parentheses. Therefore, when totalling the number of inmates received during the Fiscal Year, only the 66 women reported as a separate category during the first two quarters should be included, since including the 115 received during the last two quarters would result in double counting of females. During FY 1976, women were included in the other categories as appropriate and, therefore, should not be included when totalling the number of inmates received.

⁶ Losses include straight time release, released through Youthful Offender Act 5b, 5c, and 5d, transfer to county, escapes, deceased, etc.

TABLE 6
SCDC INMATES PAROLED
FY 1971-FY 1976

Fiscal Year	Number Paroled by YOD	Number Paroled by SCPP&P Board	Total Number Paroled from SCDC	Index 1971 =100	Percentage Change from Previous Year
1971	504	299	803	100	—
1972	641	391	1,032	128	29%
1973	687	489	1,176	146	14%
1974	558	715	1,273	158	8%
1975	564	574	1,138	142	-11%
1976	985	845	1,830	228	61%

Source: SCDC's Youthful Offender Division and the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board.

TABLE 7
PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 1971-FY 1976

FISCAL YEAR Cost Per Capita Per Annum °	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974- 1975	1975- 1976
Based on Appropriated State funds	\$1,689	\$1,962	\$2,419	\$2,886	\$3,426	\$3,335
Based on Total funds	\$1,886	\$2,419	\$3,146	\$3,709	\$4,111	\$4,030

Source: Developed from South Carolina State Budget figures.

° Calculation of the per inmate cost of SCDC is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include State inmates held in designated county facilities.

TABLE 8
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FY 1973-FY 1976

CHARACTERISTIC	June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974		June 27, 1975		June 30, 1976	
	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
TOTAL POPULATION	3,375		3,646		5,574		6,840	
Race and Sex								
White	1,427	42.2	1,551	42.5	2,434	43.6	2,952	43.2
Male	1,376	40.7	1,499	41.1	2,373	42.5	2,833	41.4
Female	51	1.5	52	1.4	61	1.0	119	1.8
Nonwhite	1,948	57.7	2,095	57.4	3,140	56.3	3,888	56.8
Male	1,849	54.7	1,985	54.4	3,011	54.0	3,736	54.6
Female	99	2.9	110	3.0	129	2.3	152	2.2
Age								
Under 19	136	4.0	152	4.1	130	2.3	243	3.6
19-21	622	18.4	611	16.7	750	13.4	1,042	15.2
22-24	649	19.2	690	18.9	832	14.9	1,181	17.3
25-27	508	15.0	561	15.3	701	12.5	994	14.5
28-30	307	9.0	361	9.9	492	8.8	730	10.7
31-35	313	9.2	354	9.7	471	8.4	706	10.3
Over 35							1,067	15.6
Unknown	(840)*	(24.8)*	(917)*	(25.1)*	(2,198)*	(39.4)*	877	12.8
Sentence Length								
Youthful Offender Act	572	16.9	498	13.6	763	13.6	664	9.7
1-3 Years	661	19.5	745	20.4	1,355	24.3	1,701	24.9
4-5 Years	374	11.0	418	11.4	593	10.6	812	11.9
6-10 Years	711	21.0	802	21.9	1,149	20.6	1,444	21.1
11-20 Years	527	15.6	602	16.5	953	17.0	1,217	17.8
21-29 Years	142	4.2	173	4.7	225	4.5	366	5.4
Life/30 Years & Over	371	10.9	407	11.1	498	8.9	636	9.3
Offenses								
Assault	349	10.3	371	10.1	544	9.7	696	10.2
Auto	68	2.0	66	1.8	112	2.0	158	2.3
Burglary	258	7.6	247	6.7	417	7.4	555	8.1
Drug Law	295	8.7	367	10.0	426	7.6	535	7.8
Liquor	52	1.5	62	1.7	169	3.0	176	2.6
Forgery/Fraud	126	3.7	122	3.3	173	3.1	268	3.9
Homicide	635	18.8	675	18.5	879	15.7	1,090	15.9
Kidnapping	6	.1	8	.2	8	.1	9	0.1
Larceny	812	24.0	860	23.5	1,488	26.6	1,629	23.8
Robbery	565	16.7	642	17.6	1,010	18.1	1,229	18.0
Sex	115	3.4	134	3.6	176	3.1	241	3.5
Arson/Conspiracy	32	.9	32	.8	45	.8	60	.9
Against Confinement	20	.5	14	.3	54	.9	52	.8
Weapons	14	.4	19	.5	23	.4	43	.6
Family	4	.1	10	.2	22	.3	57	.8
Miscellaneous	16	.4	17	.4	26	.4	42	.6
Previous Commitments								
None	1,892	56.0	2,125	58.2	3,840	68.8	5,429	79.4
1 to 3	1,172	34.7	1,255	34.4	1,497	26.8	1,234	18.0
Over 3	303	8.9	266	7.2	235	4.2	177	2.6

* These figures include inmates who are over 35 years of age as well as those on whom ages were unknown. As of FY 1976, unknown ages are reported as a separate category.

TABLE 8 (continued)
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FY 1973 - FY 1976

CHARACTERISTIC	June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974		June 27, 1975		June 30, 1976	
	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Residence Age 16-18								
Rural	1,703	50.4	1,705	46.7	2,177	39.0	1,479	21.6
Urban	1,672	49.5	1,941	53.2	3,397	60.9	5,361	78.4
Age Leaving Home								
Under 16	629	18.6	747	20.4	1,871	33.5	2,850	41.7
16-18	1,118	33.1	1,743	47.8	2,541	45.5	1,955	28.6
19-21	627	18.5	553	15.1	610	10.9	505	7.4
Over 21	191	5.6	135	3.7	106	1.9	1,229	18.0
Still at Home	810	24.0	468	12.8	446	8.0	301	4.4
Criminal History in Data								
Yes	937	27.7	866	23.7	1,974	35.4	2,949	43.1
No.	2,438	72.2	2,780	76.2	3,600	64.5	3,891	56.9
Occupation of Parents								
None	72	2.1	63	1.7	55	.9	42	.6
Skilled	626	18.5	402	11.0	274	4.9	1,322	19.3
Unskilled	571	16.9	337	9.2	430	7.7	377	5.5
Labor	764	22.6	1,586	43.4	2,181	39.1	1,553	22.7
Professional	138	4.0	77	2.1	84	1.5	56	.8
Unknown	1,204	35.6	1,181	32.3	2,550	45.7	3,490	51.0
Occupational Information								
Number of Jobs 2 Years								
Prior to Arrest								
None	658	19.4	846	23.2	2,560	45.9	4,469	65.3
One	1,027	30.4	1,016	27.8	1,310	23.5	1,237	18.1
2-5	1,604	47.5	1,730	47.4	1,670	29.9	1,108	16.2
Over 5	86	2.5	54	1.4	34	.6	26	.4
Employed at Arrest								
Yes	1,286	38.1	1,057	28.9	908	16.2	722	10.6
No	2,089	61.8	2,589	71.0	4,666	83.7	6,118	89.4
Months Employed in Two								
Years Prior to Arrest								
None	658	19.4	846	23.2	2,560	45.9	4,469	65.3
1-6	406	12.0	413	11.3	515	9.2	456	6.7
7-12	560	16.5	718	19.6	960	17.2	711	10.4
13-18	531	15.7	739	20.2	706	12.6	480	7.0
19-24	1,220	36.1	930	25.5	833	14.9	724	10.6
Age First Arrested								
Under 16	827	24.5	848	23.2	1,949	34.9	2,909	42.5
16-18	1,210	35.8	1,371	37.6	1,596	28.6	1,072	15.7
19-21	624	18.4	760	20.8	1,128	20.2	825	12.1
22-25	352	10.4	326	8.9	487	8.7	433	6.3
Over 25	362	10.7	341	9.3	414	7.4	1,601	23.4

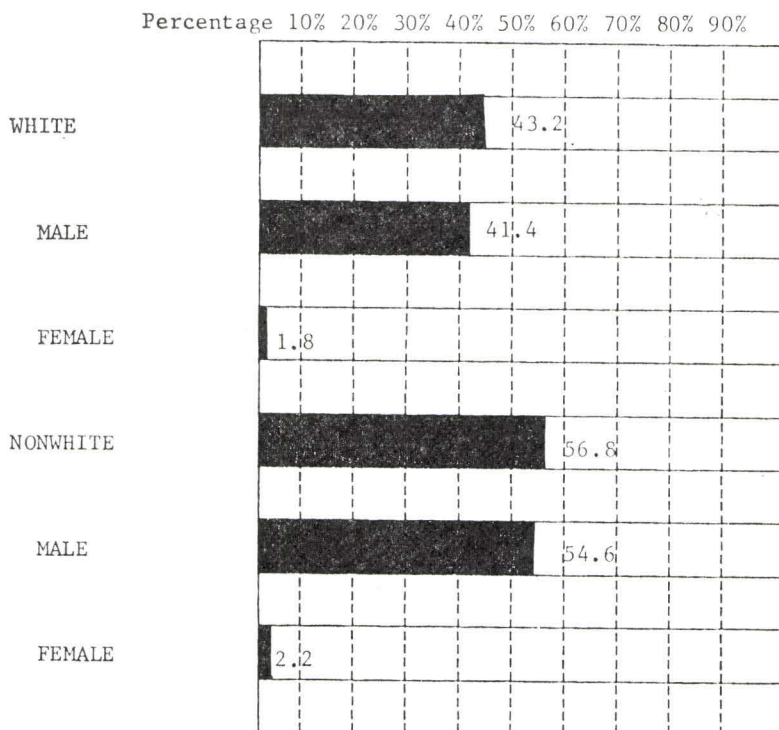
TABLE 8—(Continued)

**COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS**

FY 1973 - FY 1976

CHARACTERISTIC	June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974		June 27, 1975		June 30, 1976	
	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Condition at Crime This Charge								
Normal	2,164	64.1	2,288	62.7	2,847	51.0	3,369	49.3
Drink/Drunk	718	21.2	651	17.8	872	15.6	619	9.0
Under Influence of Drugs	180	5.3	217	5.9	199	3.5	145	2.1
Other	296	8.7	489	13.4	1,648	29.5	2,707	39.6
Educational Level Grades Completed								
None and Unknown ...	349	10.3	514	14.0	2,055	36.8	1,080	15.8
1-5	322	9.5	310	8.5	340	6.0	453	6.6
6-9	1,347	39.9	1,339	36.7	1,444	25.9	2,097	30.7
10-12	1,231	36.4	1,355	37.1	1,580	28.3	2,893	42.3
College 1-4	126	3.7	128	3.5	155	2.7	317	4.6
Vocational	120	3.5	120	3.2	150	2.6	300	4.4
Number of Alcohol/Narcotic Arrests								
Alcohol								
None	2,720	80.5	2,619	71.8	4,225	75.7	6,003	87.8
1-2	388	11.4	743	20.3	1,021	18.3	619	9.0
3-5	151	4.4	212	5.8	266	4.7	184	2.7
Over 5	99	2.9	71	1.9	54	.9	34	.5
Narcotic								
None	2,983	88.3	3,093	84.8	4,978	89.3	6,424	93.9
1-2	355	10.5	511	14.0	542	9.7	380	5.6
3-5	16	.4	35	.9	43	.7	32	.5
Over 5	4	.1	6	.1	3	.1	4	.1

FIGURE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY RACE AND SEX
JUNE 30, 1976



N = 6,840

FIGURE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY RACE
JUNE 1973 - JUNE 1976

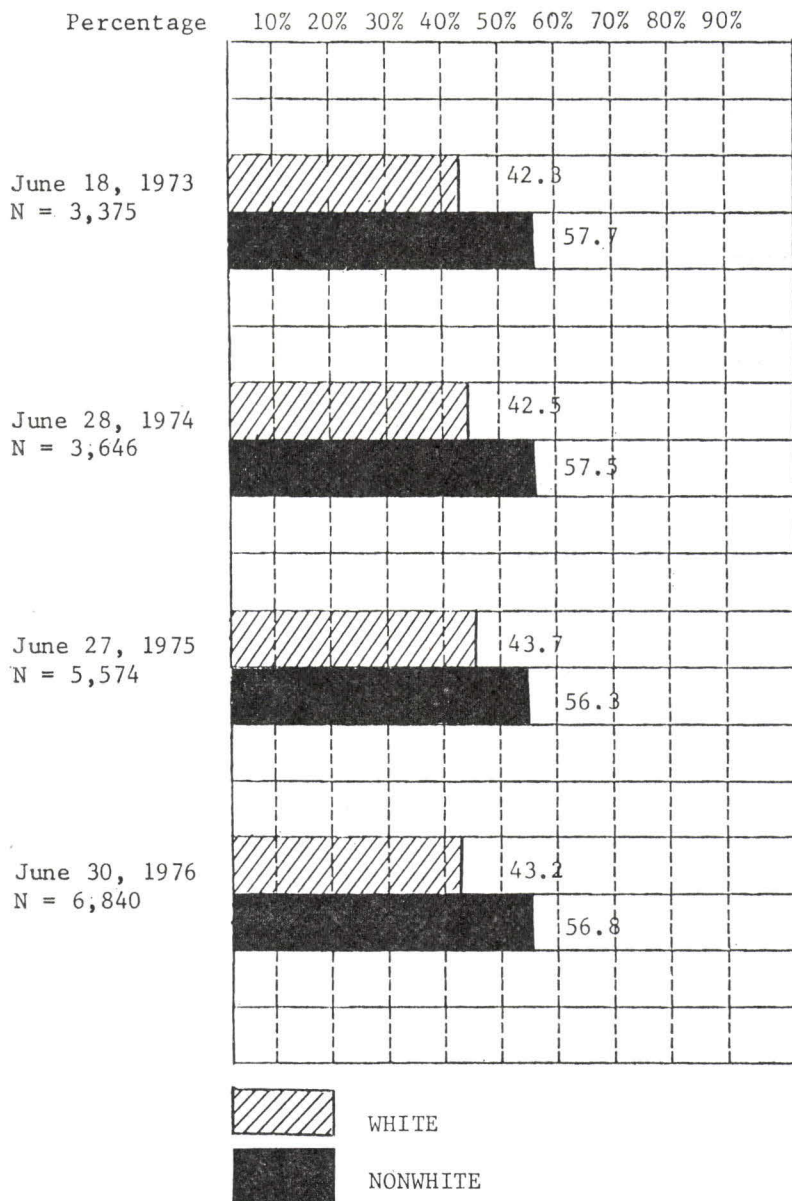
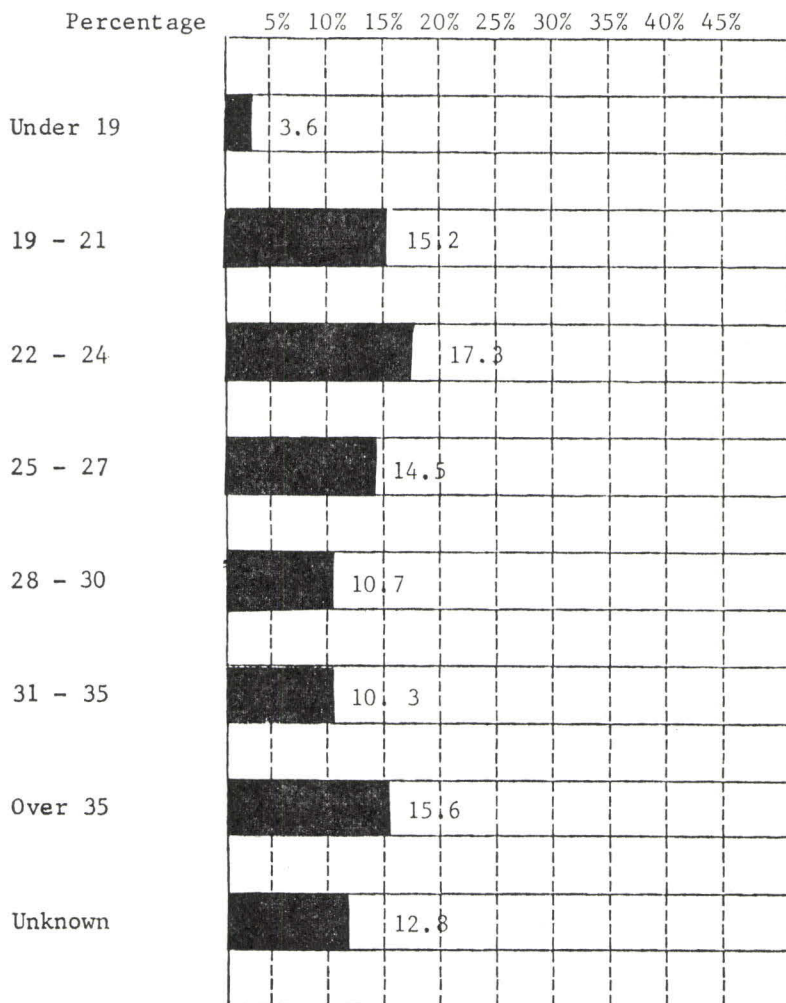
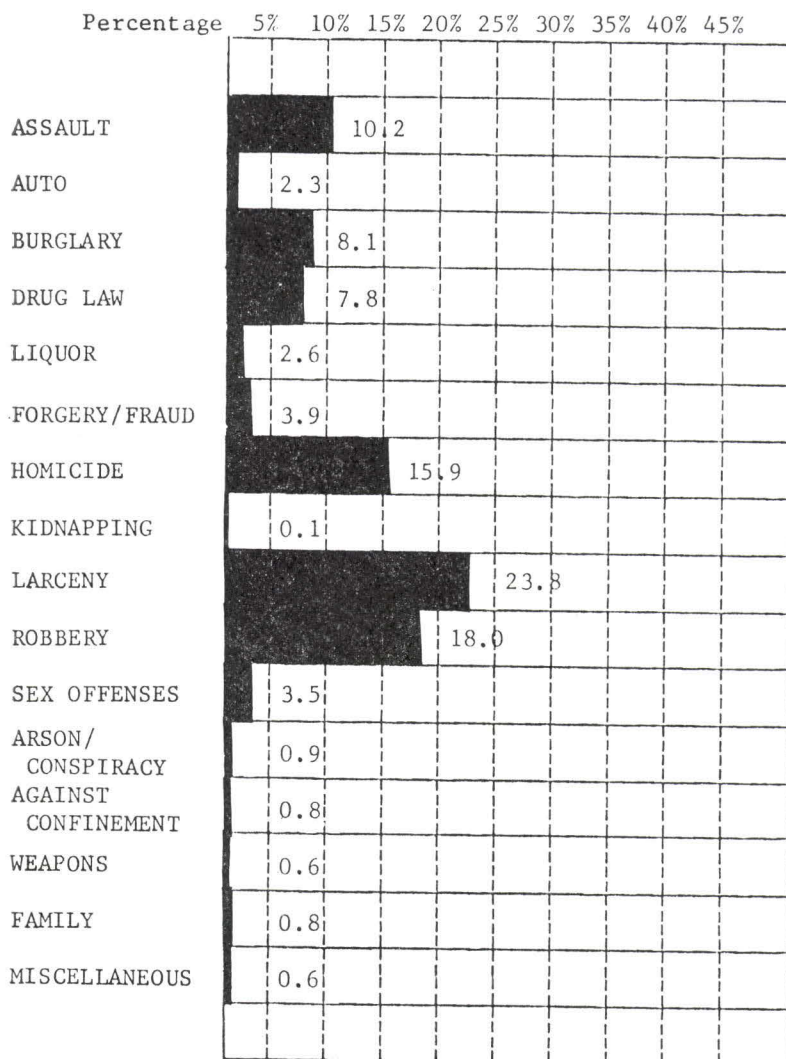


FIGURE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY AGE
JUNE 30, 1976



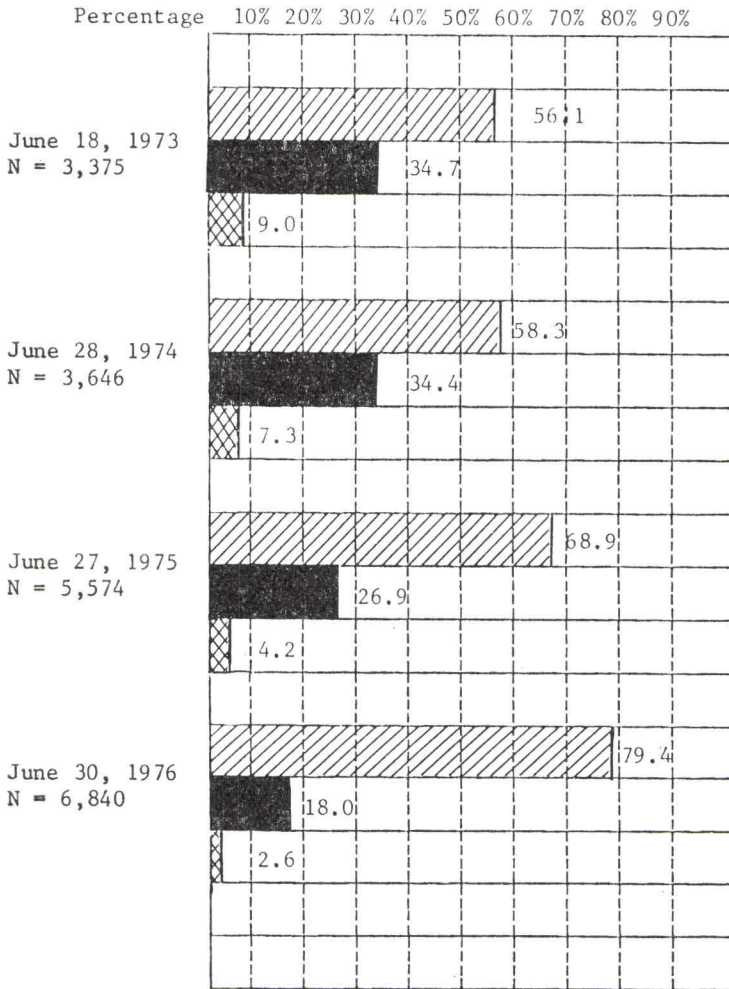
N = 6,840

FIGURE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
JUNE 30, 1976



N = 6,840

FIGURE 9
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS
JUNE 1973 - JUNE 1976



Number of Commitments

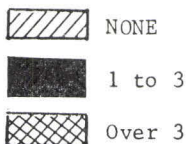
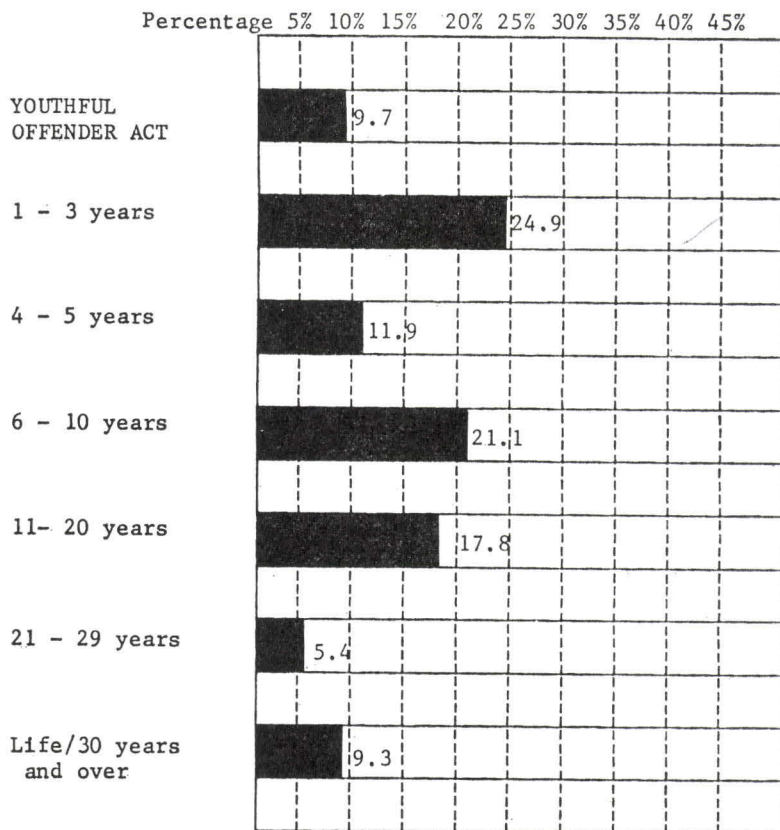


FIGURE 10
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY SENTENCE LENGTH
JUNE 30, 1976



N = 6,840

TABLE 9
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER DIVISION STATISTICS
FY 1976

Presentence Investigation

Youthful Offenders Committed Under Section 5.b	174
Final Court Disposition:	
Probation	97
5.c Sentence	61
Regular Sentence	16
Youthful Offenders Placed on Probation as Result of Presentence Investigation Who Subsequently Returned to Department of Corrections	7

Institutional Services

Total Number of Admitted July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976	996
Institutional Assignment (Monthly Average)	646.5
Work Release	81
Educational Furlough	0
Work Study	0
Midlands Retardation Center	0
South Carolina State Hospital (Monthly Average)	0
Psychiatric Care (Monthly Average)	4.8
Vocational Training (Monthly Average)	75.6
Adult Basic Education (Monthly Average)	315
Number Escaped	10
Number Apprehended	7
Number at Large	3
Number Reviewed or Re-reviewed	1,031
Number Denied Release at First Review	135
Total Number of Extensions	131
Average Length of Extensions	3.1 months
*Average Length of Sentence	8.5 months

*Number of Youthful Offenders in the 7-Month Category (70.3%)	310
Number of Youthful Offenders in the 10-Month Category (9.4%)	40
Number of Youthful Offenders in the 13-Month Category (18.3%)	82
Number of Youthful Offenders in the 3-Year Category (1.0%)	8

TABLE 9 (continued)

Parole and Aftercare

Total Number Paroled	1,108
Total Number of Revocations	28
Total Number Resentenced	95
Total Number Recidivists	123
Total Cases Receiving Services and Supervision	1,756
Recidivism Rate From August 1969 Through June 1976 (During Period of Parole Supervision)...	11.4%

Parolee Contact:

By Office Visits	3,024
By Field Contacts	7,039
By Telephone	8,976
By Mail	1,731
By Pre-Release Interviews	2,124
By Parole Instructions	1,126
By Pre-Release Investigations	1,138
Brochures Delivered	709
Other (Jail Contacts, etc.)	567

Assistance Rendered:

Entering Military Service	3
Entering Job Corps	6
Entering Vocational Training	107
Entering Academic Training	92
Securing Job (Full and Part-Time)	2,107

Community Contacts:

Courts	627
Law Enforcement	1,207
Attorneys	200
Prospective Employers	816
Vocational Rehabilitation	834
Employment Agencies	369
O.E.O. Programs	50
Social Agencies	353
Public Schools	53
Interested Citizens	1,361

One-To-One Volunteers Secured	446
Specialist Volunteers Secured or Retained	152
Cases Terminated From Supervision	587
Cases as of June 30, 1976	913
Total Average Monthly Caseload	822
Total Average Monthly Caseload Per Area Parole Supervisor	95
Approximate Cost Per Parolee Supervised	\$290

Source: SCDC's Youthful Offender Division

TABLE 10
SELECTED COMMUNITY PROGRAMS STATISTICS

	Work Release Program (Since Program's Inception)	120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release Program (Since Program's Inception)	Total (Since Program's Inception)
Approved/Placed on Programs .	2,072	3,427	5,499
Presently on Programs	283	182	465
Released/Paroled from Programs	1,358	2,822	4,180
Removed from Programs	431	423	854
Total Loss	1,789	3,245	5,034

Source: Reports from the Division of Community Services

TABLE 11
COMPARISON OF SELECTED FY 1975 AND FY 1976
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS STATISTICS

I. 120-DAY ACCELERATED PRE-RELEASE, WORK RELEASE, WORK-STUDY RELEASE AND FEDERAL REFERRAL PROGRAMS ¹

Financial Statistics	FY 1975	FY 1976	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Salaries Paid . \$	1,371,879.10	\$ 2,104,601.25	\$732,722.10	53.4
Disbursed to Inmates	538,363.10	719,984.82	181,621.72	33.7
Disbursed to Dpnmts.	214,558.96	348,682.57	134,123.61	62.5
Income to S. C. Dept. of Corrections	326,054.21	556,142.67	230,088.46	70.6
Inmate Flows				
Admitted During FY	855	978	123	14.4
Dismissed from Prgm.	153	167	14	9.2
Released from SCDC.	356	365	9	2.5
Paroled	176	283	107	60.8
Pardoned	10	0	-10	-100.0
Total Loss	695	815	120	17.3
Number in Program at End of Fiscal Year.	309	465	156	50.5

II. 30-DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

Inmate Flows	FY 1975	FY 1976	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Admitted during FY	1,455	1,886	431	29.6
Dismissed from Prgm.	11	29	18	163.6
Released from SCDC.	930	1,507	577	62.0
Paroled	65	83	18	27.7
Pardoned	0	0	0	—
Transfers to other programs ²	345	258	-87	-25.2
Other	16	6	-10	-62.5
Total Loss	1,367	1,881	514	37.6

Source: Reports from the Division of Community Services

¹ Federal Bureau of Prisons may refer some of their inmates to the South Carolina Department of Corrections who are (1) legal residents of South Carolina and (2) who meet all the criteria for this Department's Work Release Program.

² 120-Day accelerated pre-release, work release, work-study release and federal referral programs.

APPENDIX

- A. Glossary of Abbreviations
- B. South Carolina State Planning Districts and Ultimate Configuration of Correctional Regions
- C. County Facilities Designated to House State Inmates
(as of June 30, 1976)
- D. Chronology and Statistics on County Closures of Prison Operations (through June 30, 1976)

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACA—American Correctional Association

CCI—Central Correctional Institution

CETA—Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

CIS—Corrections Information System

CY—Calendar Year

FY—Fiscal Year

KCI—Kirkland Correctional Institution

LEAA—Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

OCJP—Office of Criminal Justice Programs

OSHA/WC/ACE—Occupational Safety and Health Act/Workmen's Compensation/Allocation and Conservation of Energy

R & E—Reception and Evaluation Center

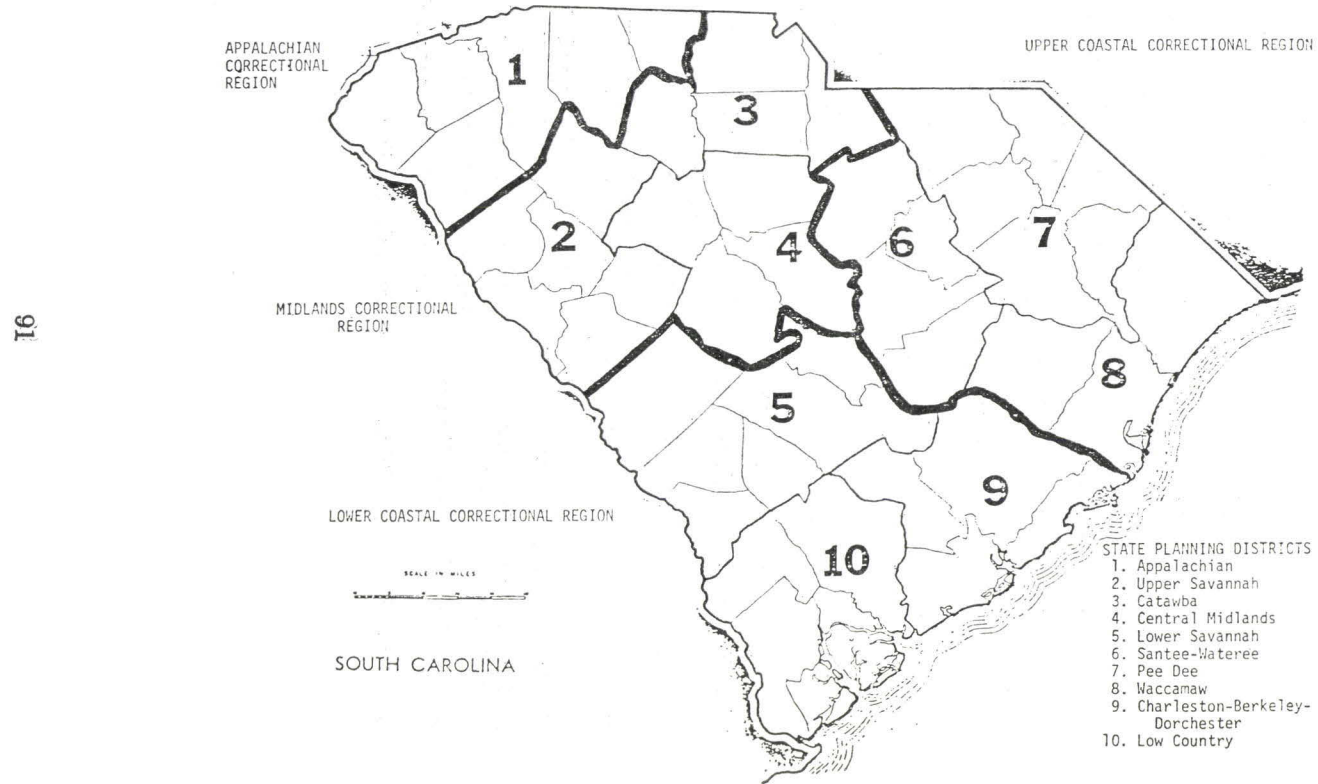
RCCO—Regional Corrections Coordinating Office

SCDC—South Carolina Department of Corrections

SLED—State Law Enforcement Division

FIGURE 11

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND ULTIMATE
CONFIGURATION OF CORRECTIONAL REGIONS



**COUNTY FACILITIES DESIGNATED TO HOUSE
STATE INMATES
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1976)**

As of June 30, 1976, there were 758 State inmates being housed in the following 47 designated county facilities:

Abbeville County Prison and County Jail	Fairfield County Detention Center
Aiken County Jail/Prison	Georgetown County Jail/Prison
Allendale County Jail/Prison	Greenville Law Enforcement Center
Anderson County Prison and County Jail	Hampton County Prison
Bamberg County Prison and County Jail	Horry County Prison
Barnwell County Jail/Prison	Jasper County Jail/Prison
Beaufort County Jail/Prison	Lancaster County Prison and County Jail
Berkeley County Jail/Prison	Lee County Prison and County Jail
Calhoun County Prison	Lexington County Detention Center
Charleston County Detention Center	Marion County Prison and County Jail
Chester County Law Enforcement Center	Newberry County Detention Center
Chesterfield County Prison and County Jail	Oconee County Prison and County Jail
Clarendon County Prison and County Jail	Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Correctional Center
Colleton County Jail/Prison	Pickens County Prison and County Law Enforcement Center
Darlington County Prison and County Detention Center	Richland County Detention Center
Dillon County Prison and County Jail	Spartanburg County Jail
Dorchester County Jail/Prison	Sumter County Correctional Center
	Union County Prison

CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS ON COUNTY CLOSURES OF PRISON OPERATIONS (THROUGH JUNE 30, 1976)

Date Closed	County	Inmates Transferred	Facilities Acquired By SCDC	Bedspaces Added to Capacity 1	Comments
May 28, 1973	Florence	10	None	0	Closed Prison; continues to hold some long-term inmates in County Detention Center.
Sept. 12, 1973	Aiken	10	Aiken County Prison	50	Now the Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center. Holds some long-term inmates in County Jail.
Nov. 15, 1973	Spartanburg	82	Three county prison camps	118	Two prison camps, not acquired by SCDC, were closed. Facilities made available to SCDC included Northside, New Prospect, and Duncan Correctional Centers, all of which are minimum security, regionalized facilities of the Appalachian Region. New Prospect was closed on January 5, 1975.
July 1, 1974	Greenville	196	Three county prison camps and one maximum security facility	212	Retained one prison camp for short-term inmates. Facilities made available to SCDC included Hillcrest, Oaklawn, and Travelers Rest Correctional Centers and an Intake Service Center; the Intake Service Center is a maximum security facility, while the others are minimum security facilities.
July 1, 1974	Abbeville 2	14	None	0	Holds some long-term inmates in County Jail.
July 8, 1974	Newberry	7	None	0	Closed prison camp; holds some long-term inmates in County Detention Center.
July 10, 1974	Edgefield	5	None	0	
Aug. 8, 1974	Greenwood	30	Greenwood County Prison Camp	50	Now the Greenwood Correctional Center of the Midlands Correctional Region.
Aug. 14, 1974	Richland	38	None	0	Closed prison camps; holds some long-term inmates in County Detention Center.
Aug. 23, 1974	McCormick	7	None	0	
Sept. 30, 1974	Saluda	5	None	0	
Oct. 1, 1974	Laurens	29	Laurens County Prison Camp	50	Now the Laurens Correctional Center of the Midlands Correctional Region.
Nov. 1, 1974	Cherokee	23	Cherokee County Prison Camp	56	Now the Cherokee Correctional Center of the Appalachian Correctional Region

CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS ON COUNTY CLOSURES OF PRISON OPERATIONS—(Continued)

Date Closed	County	Inmates Transferred	Facilities Acquired By SCDC	Bedspaces Added to Capacity 1	Comments
Dec. 15, 1974	Lexington	13	Lexington County Prison	40	Now the Lexington Correctional Center; presently housing inmates awaiting institutional assignment. Holds some long-term inmates in County Detention Center.
Dec. 31, 1974	Williamsburg	9	None	0	Closed prison. Holds some long-term inmates in County Jail.
Jan. 15, 1975	Sumter	39	Sumter County Prison	50	Now the North Sumter Correctional Center; presently housing inmates awaiting institutional assignment. Holds some long-term inmates in County Correctional Center.
April 30, 1975	Allendale 3	2	None	0	Did not operate separate prison. Transferred all inmates sentenced to more than three months from combined county jail/prison to SCDC.
June 27, 1975	Marlboro	15	None	0	Transferred all inmates sentenced to more than three months from county prison to SCDC. Prison is currently being used to house inmates sentenced to three months or less. County plans to convert the facility for use as a combined jail/prison.
Aug. 27, 1975	Kershaw	6	None	0	
Sept. 1, 1975	Orangeburg	16	None	0	
TOTAL	20 4	556		626	

Source: This table was compiled based on information from: R&E Center; Appalachian RCCO; Division of Community Services; and Division of Inspections.

1 Number of bedspaces added to SCDC capacity at the date of acquisition.

2 Abbeville County Prison was reopened effective May 1, 1976 and a designation agreement was signed to house State inmates in the prison for the period May 1, 1976 through April 30, 1977.

3 Allendale County subsequently signed a designation agreement to house State inmates in the county jail/prison for the period August 1, 1975 through July 31, 1976.

4 The number of county prisons actually closed as of June 30, 1976 was 18 since Abbeville County Prison and Allendale County Jail/Prison were designated facilities at that time.

